

U.S. limits role of force for Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration said Monday the role of any American troops sent into Lebanon would be confined to overseeing the evacuation of Palestinian forces from West Beirut. Officials made clear the task of reasserting the central government's authority would have to be undertaken by the Lebanese army. Last week the White House said the Americans' mission would also be to help the transition of authority to the Lebanese government. But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Sunday that American troops would not stay in Lebanon until the central government's authority had been fully restored. He said that would be "a totally open-ended, indefinite kind of commitment."

Jordan Times

An independent and political daily publication Jordan Press Foundation

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China attacks U.S. support of Israel

HONG KONG (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua Monday strongly condemned the U.S. invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut, the New China News Agency reported. Mr. Huang, quoted by the agency, said the U.S. presence in Lebanon was the unshirkable responsibility of Israel's aggression. The foreign minister made the attack on Israel and criticism of the United States during talks with a visiting delegation from Arab League states led by Ali Lutfi Al Thaor, foreign minister of North Yemen. Israel's unbridled aggression has not only gravely endangered the peace and security in the Middle East but also posed a threat to world peace," the agency quoted Mr. Huang as saying. "The U.S. government has the unshirkable responsibility for Israel's aggression," he said.

Greece offers Lebanon peace force

THESSALONICA (R) — Greece would be prepared to send a small unit, no more than 300 men, to participate in a peace-keeping force in Lebanon if the United States, the Soviet Union and all parties to the conflict agreed, a government spokesman said Monday. One possible arrangement that Greece could find acceptable would be a force consisting of French, Norwegian and Greek troops, he added. But both superpowers, as well as the Lebanese government, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would have to give their consent for a Greek force to be sent, he said.

British Rail strike enters 9th day

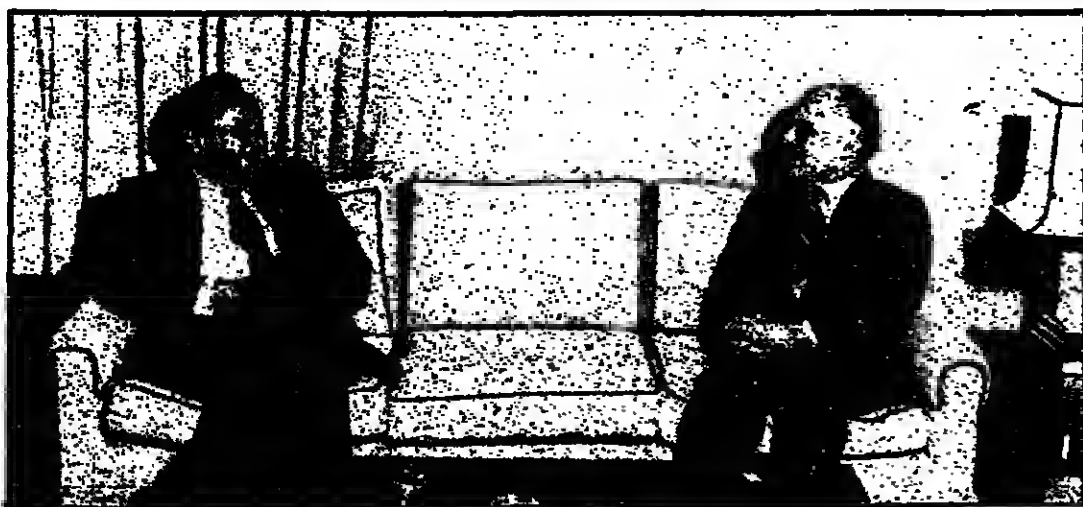
LONDON (R) — Britain's striking train drivers ignored an appeal to return to work Monday, and the railways management said it would now consider sacking them and closing the network. Only 718 of British Rail's 17,000 daily staff had returned by noon Monday, the ninth day of the strike, which is costing it £8 million (\$14 million) a day. A spokesman said: "These figures are certainly not enough to justify keeping the network open next week." A decision on whether to close the system will be taken at a British railways board meeting on Tuesday.

BBC commemorates 50th anniversary

LONDON (R) — Historic sounds from 60 years of broadcasting in Britain Monday rang out in St. Paul's Cathedral in a tribute to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, radio and television personalities listened to famous BBC recordings at a thanksgiving service marking the 50th anniversary of the BBC and 50th anniversary of its external services. The Queen heard the voice of her grandfather, King George V, delivering his first Christmas Day message to the British empire 50 years ago and a recording of the coronation in 1953. The microphone used by King George V was displayed, decorated with flowers, at the entrance to the cathedral.

Italy seeks details of banker's death

ROME (R) — The Rome magistrate enquiring into the mysterious death of Italian banker Roberto Calvi in London has asked British police for fresh information which could show if Mr. Calvi was murdered, judicial sources said Monday. The financier, head of Italy's biggest private bank, Banco Ambrosiano, disappeared from his London flat last month and was found a week later hanging under Blackfriars Bridge in London. His death has caused a scandal in financial circles, including the Vatican bank, Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR). Magistrate Domenico Sica has asked London police to provide details about river tides and the state of the water in an effort to reconstruct Mr. Calvi's movements before and after death.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who started a two-day visit to Jordan Monday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

King, W. German foreign minister review Mideast

Israel cannot achieve security by use of force, Genscher says

AMMAN (Agencies) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Monday appealed to all parties in the Lebanon conflict to end what he called a "vicious circle of violence."

Mr. Genscher was speaking at the start of a two-day visit to Jordan.

"Security in the Middle East can be achieved in the end only by peaceful agreements between peoples, not through military

might," Mr. Genscher said at a dinner given by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

"We call on all parties involved to end all actions which sharpen rather than solve the conflict," he said. "The vicious circle of violence and counter-violence in the Middle East must be broken."

Mr. Genscher said West Germany was convinced that Israel could not achieve the security it sought by the use of force, but only through the recognition of Palesti-

nian rights, including that of self-determination.

Mr. Qasem said Mr. Genscher's visit had come at a time when the whole of the Middle East needed "a new look."

Later on Monday, His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Mr. Genscher and reviewed with him the current developments in the Middle East and the Lebanese situation resulting from Israel's invasion, as well

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Israelis arrest 50 Birzeit demonstrators

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli police Monday arrested 50 Palestinian students who protested against the closure of Birzeit University in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The university was closed last week for three months after students staged violent demonstrations against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Security sources said the youths were detained after entering a Jerusalem high school. They

demand to use the premises to finish their interrupted school year.

In a protest outside the university Monday, an Israeli soldier was hurt when Arab youths pelted a military patrol with stones.

Birzeit student acquitted

Meanwhile in Ramallah, an Israeli military court acquitted a

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Iran masses troops on border with Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iran's army is poised to invade Iraq and only the timing of a political decision by Tehran may be holding back the attack, Western diplomats said Monday.

The diplomats, quoting intelligence reports reaching Western capitals, said the Iranians had massed "a large number of divisions" on the southern Gulf war front and may threaten the Iraqi port of Basra.

Iranian religious and political leaders have been campaigning for the past two weeks for an invasion of Iraq to force the government of Iraq to pay reparations for the 22-month-old Gulf war.

The reports of an Iranian troop build-up were the first indication that the threats might be more than a domestic effort to keep the Iranian public on a war footing, the diplomats said.

The Western diplomats said there still appeared to be political differences within the Tehran regime over whether to launch an invasion.

Meanwhile, Iran's official media have indicated that Iran might be on the verge of attacking Iraq to try to threaten the Baghdad government and impose a settlement of the Gulf war.

A commentary on Tehran Radio said: "We are now about to end this imposed war through a grand and historic battle."

The commentary was part of a campaign by Iran's clerical rulers to pave the way for an invasion of Iraq by reminding Iranian troops that the 22-month-old war was not over.

The radio commentary said there would be no peaceful solution to the war.

Moscow: U.S. troops would encourage Israeli aggression

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Monday again condemned the idea of U.S. Marines being sent to Lebanon, suggesting it would incite further Israeli "aggression" against other Arab countries.

The Communist Party daily Pravda said in a commentary: "It is not peace or stability that U.S. troops will be bringing to Lebanon and the Middle East."

"They will further aggravate the situation in that region of the world, explosive as it is. U.S. actions only add fuel to the Middle Eastern conflict," it said.

The Pravda commentary appeared under the name of Alexei Petrov, widely regarded as indicating high-level Kremlin authorship.

Moscow has come out strongly against any U.S. participation in a proposed multi-national force to supervise withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut.

President Leonid Brezhnev warned President Reagan last week that if U.S. troops were sent there the Soviet Union "would build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

Pravda said there were no guarantees that having got rid of the Lebanon problem, "U.S.-supported Israel is not going to start aggression against other Arab countries which are unwilling to put up with imperialist dictation and the Camp David collusion."

"Such fears are well-justified, especially if one takes into account U.S. plans to dispatch its troops to Lebanon, the centre of the Arab World," it said.

Pravda said it was "utterly false and hypocritical" to maintain that peace and calm would come to the region if the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Palestinian refugee camps were moved from Lebanon.

Paris rejects Israeli protest

PARIS (R) — The French presidency Monday rejected an Israeli protest over a statement by President Francois Mitterrand referring to the siege of West Beirut and Nazi atrocities in France.

"The Israeli authorities, in reacting against words attributed to the president, have criticised him incorrectly, without taking the trouble to check the validity of their protest," presidential spokesman Jean-Louis Bianco said in a statement.

A reporter from the Palestinian news agency Wafa had told Mr. Mitterrand at a press conference in Budapest that all freedom loving men had respect for those who had died in the massacre of Oradour.

He was referring to the French village where in 1944 German soldiers killed 642 women and children in a church as a reprisal for actions by the resistance.

The reporter then asked what the president intended to do now that "the American administration and the Zionist leaders were planning to obliterate, to

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Falangists criticise French policy

PARIS (R) — A representative of Lebanese rightists said Monday France was prolonging the "crisis" in its country with its diplomatic initiatives.

Maj. Fuad Malek, representative to France for the right-wing Falangists, said French diplomacy was encouraging the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to demand tougher conditions for its withdrawal from West Beirut.

"French policy in Lebanon is the cause of the prolongation of the crisis because it gives the PLO hope that the Palestinians can get some advantage or gains from the current negotiations," he told the French diplomatic press association.

France has condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and called on it to stop the fighting.

The French government has

Devastating PLO fire forces Israelis to shift positions Latest Beirut ceasefire holds

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A sixth ceasefire between the Israeli invading forces and Palestinian commandos entrenched in West Beirut held firm Monday as negotiators looked abroad for the next attempts to end the siege.

Lebanese government officials and Palestinians said they attached great importance to visits to Washington this week by the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud Al Faisal, and hoped U.S. special envoy Philip Habib could prevent a new outbreak of hostilities.

The ceasefire Sunday night ended a day of fierce artillery and rocket exchanges right across the divided city. Local radio said at least 60 people were killed and 170 wounded in the fighting.

Rockets and shells fired by the Palestinian fighters scored direct hits on Israeli positions in the hills and correspondents saw Israeli armour pulling back from exposed forward positions.

The fighting, some of the heaviest since the month-old siege began, was seen here as a sign of Israeli impatience to get the Palestinian forces out of Beirut, and eventually out of Lebanon, as Israel has demanded as a condition to end the blockade of the city.

The latest snag was Syria's refusal to receive the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters and their families, Mr. Khaddam is expected to discuss Syria's conditions for taking them when he visits Washington.

PLO's terms

A PLO paper submitted to the Lebanese, French, British and Saudi governments and to the United Nations clearly stated the commandos and their leaders were willing to leave Beirut under certain conditions and if a new home for them could be found.

Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, said his organisation had answered all the queries put to it and the hall was now in the court

Israeli moves

Israel has pulled back quantities of men and armour from exposed forward positions around Beirut after Sunday's intense Palestinian shelling.

Military spokesman Col. Paul Kedar said three Israeli soldiers were killed and 28 were wounded in the artillery and rocket exchanges, some of the fiercest in Israel's month-long invasion of Lebanon.

But there was no sign of a general Israeli pull-back. The aim appeared to be to move men and equipment out of particularly vulnerable positions.

Fires were still burning Monday at an Israeli camp and motor pool below the mountain village of Baabda. The pine-clad slopes around were charred and smoking.

The camp, which took several direct hits, was almost deserted with most of the ammunition trucks and armoured vehicles moved out. The blackened hulks of five lorries had been covered with tarpaulins.

The usually bustling Israeli command post at Baabda, a con-

'PLO to set up government-in exile in Cairo only if U.S. recognises it'

CAIRO (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would establish a government-in-exile in Cairo only if there were guarantees that the U.S. government would recognise it, according to a PLO representative here.

Said Kamal, in an interview with Mayo newspaper, said the Palestinians "are ready to accept Egypt's offer to set up a provisional Palestinian government in Cairo only if there were guarantees that would secure a U.S. recognition of such a government."

Egypt has said it would welcome the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile in Cairo. But President Hosni Mubarak has made clear that Egypt would not accept armed Palestinians on its soil.

Mr. Kamal told Mayo, journal of the ruling National Democratic Party, that he believed Tunisia to be the ideal site for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile because the Arab League was based there.

was purely a matter for the Lebanese government would win over the United States, which would then put pressure on Israel to spare Beirut.

The situation in the besieged city was described as quiet but tense Monday after Sunday's devastating fighting.

verted school, was quieter Monday and correspondents saw a convoy of M-60 tanks move out. At least eight armoured personnel carriers remained at the command post.

Just below, four tanks with their barrels trained on West Beirut lurked in the tall grass and olive trees. But much of the support equipment which was usually to be seen there appeared to have been moved.

Palestinian shelling on Sunday was more devastating than usual and Israeli military sources said the commandos had been using 130-millimetre artillery in addition to rocket launchers and mortars they normally employ.

Pessimism in Israel

Meanwhile Israelis expressed growing pessimism Monday that their siege of Beirut could end in a peaceful Palestinian withdrawal.

With the death toll mounting, Israel's diverse press spoke in a gloomy chorus, casting doubts on the chances of U.S. negotiators to arrange terms for the evacuation of the PLO forces.

A senior Foreign Ministry official summed up the government attitude towards the negotiations as "scepticism rather than pessimism."

He added that "even the basic point" of whether or not the commandos intend to depart from Beirut is unclear.

Israeli Foreign Office Secretary-General David Kimche had been sent back to Beirut to emphasise to U.S. mediators Israel's repeated warning that time for negotiations was limited, he said.

Briefing journalists, the official said Israel had no indication whether the PLO was still insisting on maintaining a military and political presence in Beirut after its fighters withdrew. Israel has rejected this possibility.

Pushed to say how much longer the government would wait before resorting to military alternatives, the official replied: "There is no deadline, but time is not limitless... if the talks are dragging no hopelessly, it will effect the limits of the time we allow."

GCC continues talks on Lebanon, Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia, and its five partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) resumed ministerial talks in the kingdom Monday to work out a joint strategy against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

There has been no official announcement on the foreign ministers' meeting since it began Sunday night in Taif.

The Saudi Press Agency said the council, which also includes Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and

Oman, was debating the latest developments in the Arab World. This was taken to mean that the talks, a regular three-monthly meeting, centred on Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Saudi Arabia and its council partners have made it clear that joint Arab action was possible only if Arabs, divided over a host of issues including the Gulf war, shelved their disputes.

(Continued on page 3)

Arab summit tentatively set for later this week

TUNIS (Agencies) — An Arab summit meeting is likely to take place in Tunisia later this week to discuss the situation in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion, Tunisian officials said Monday.

They said the summit, which was proposed by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba last week, would take place in his home town of Monastir, 200 kilometres south of Tunis.

They added that 10 Arab states had agreed to attend, including Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania,

Libya and Syria, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The sources said Tunisian Secretary of State Mahmoud Mestiri was expected to arrive Monday in Taif, where foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council are meeting, to try to convince the Gulf countries to take part in the summit.

Arab diplomatic sources said that, if the summit did materialise, it would be a great success for the Arab World.

Britain to release all Argentine prisoners of war captured in South Atlantic London indicates formal end to Falklands hostilities

LONDON (R) — Britain Monday signalled a formal end to the Falklands conflict, announcing it was releasing all 593 remaining Argentine prisoners of war.

The Foreign Office said it was now satisfied Argentina accepted that active hostilities between the two countries over the disputed Falkland Islands were at an end.

It said the prisoners had already been embarked on the British ship St. Edmund and would be taken to the Argentine mainland as soon as details could be finalised with the military government in Buenos Aires.

Official sources said the St. Edmund, a requisitioned 8,990-ton passenger ferry, was expected to head for Argentina in the next day or two.

The prisoners to be freed include Brig.-Gen. Mario Menendez, commander of the Argentine garrison on the Falklands, who signed the surrender to British forces on June 14.

Britain repatriated some 10,500 prisoners last month but kept back the senior officers and military specialists until it received assur-

ances that Argentina considered hostilities were over.

Argentina seized the Falklands on April 2 and Britain immediately dispatched a task force of 25,000 men and more than 100 ships to reclaim the South Atlantic islands in a 10-week military campaign.

Argentina had long disputed sovereignty of the islands, which Britain had counted as a colony since 1833.

Britain initially demanded there should be a public declaration from Argentina of a formal cessation of hostilities.

But in the end the Foreign Office settled for a statement from Buenos Aires acknowledging that a de facto cessation of hostilities now existed.

The latest British move follows an exchange of diplomatic messages with Argentina through the Swiss embassy in Buenos Aires—Britain broke off diplomatic relations when Argentina seized the islands.

The Foreign Office said: "We are satisfied on the basis of the evidence available to us that the Argentine government accepts

that active hostilities are at an end, thereby enabling us to act on the release of the prisoners of war."

The Foreign Office released the text of the last message relayed from Argentina through the Swiss embassy on Sunday. It said the Argentine government "in view of the present state of de facto cessation of hostilities" agreed to accept the remaining prisoners of war.

Argentina last week released its only British prisoner of war, a Harrier jump-jet pilot shot down over the Falklands.

Official British sources said they believed Argentina was now going to follow the political and diplomatic path to pursue its claim to the Falklands.

Argentina's new foreign minister, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, said a week ago that a de facto cessation of hostilities existed but that his government would never give up its claim to sovereignty of the islands.

The Foreign Office took exception to Argentina saying in its last message that its prisoners were held under harsh conditions. It called the reference offensive and

unfounded and said they were warm, dry and well-fed.

It added: "If initially their conditions were difficult, that is largely the result of the destruction and vandalism by Argentine forces during their occupation of the islands."

Foreign Office officials said one captured Argentine engineer who was injured in a mine-clearing operation was still receiving medical treatment and might not be repatriated with the other prisoners.

Argentine reaction

In Buenos Aires, the official reaction to the British announcement that all Argentine prisoners of war will be released met with a cautious welcome. The foreign minister said it was a good sign.

Last week, the Argentine government reiterated that although the Falklands war has effectively ended, Argentina will not totally abandon its claims on the South Atlantic islands.

Reagan lifts sanctions, page 7

MIDDLE EAST

The Israelisation of Jerusalem

Part IV

By Kate Maguire

This is the fourth and final part of a research paper published by the Arab Research Centre (ARC), which is an independent cultural institution based in London. The ARC publications represent an account of the centre's activities, and aim at providing information for the Arab decision-maker. Kate Maguire was a lecturer at Birzeit University in the West Bank and is now a freelance writer for British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Arabic Service and lecturer in Middle East politics for the University of Southern California.

Jaffa Gate

Building plans were considered in 1980 for a large road system along the base of the Old City wall with a modern shopping arcade and underground garage to eliminate traffic congestion. After severe opposition from city architects and archaeologists stating that the city walls would be in danger of collapse and that such commercialism would ruin the "small shops" character of the Old City, the plans were not approved but were shelved for future consultation.

SECTION IV
Jerusalem and Middle East peace

Jerusalem today is by demography, modern construction, land expropriation and political administration an Israeli city. The policies of the Labour government to make Jerusalem the de facto capital of Israel were continued and intensified under the Likud coalition when it came to power in 1977. There therefore seems little likelihood that there will be any change in the general direction of plans relating to Jerusalem if a Labour coalition comes to power again. The masterplans, the industrial belt, the creation of extended Jerusalem boundaries that the industrial belt would require, the Jewish population targets, were all hatched under Labour administration. And Labour, up to their election defeat in 1977, showed themselves to be very adept at handling its public image in the international arena, adept enough to deflect attention away from its activities in Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. The Likud coalition, on the other hand, with a certain amount of political naivety, in the last four years, announced all its intentions to the world (no matter how controversial) as if in a gesture of defiance bringing the attention of the world press on injustices against the Arabs of Jerusalem and the West Bank which under Labour were kept behind closed doors.

However the Arab community has gained little in real terms from the publicity generated by Prime Minister Begin's own brand of interregional and international diplomacy. Since Camp David, the building projects have intensified, more land has been expropriated, Jerusalem has been annexed and more segments of the Arab community of Jerusalem have become ghettoised, as Jewish immigrants, encouraged by financial assistance from the Israeli authorities, continue to settle in Jerusalem.

Despite being squeezed on all sides, disillusioned by the apparent impotency of the Arab States and the U.N. regarding Israeli activities in East Jerusalem, the Arab community with few exceptions continues to demonstrate very strong active and passive resistance to the Israeli presence. But their means are limited and humiliating. For them, financial aid from outside is not the answer to Israeli pressures both direct and indirect on their independence and presence in the city. Money which is now coming in to the occupied territories from other Arab countries is directed towards:

Lawyers' fees and fines: for actions brought by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian community on such issues as "subversive" activities and building without permits or actions brought by Palestinians against the Israeli authorities which are mainly land expropriation cases.

Land development: money cannot be put to full use in this area because building permits in the West Bank and Gaza are difficult to obtain particularly if the buildings are for public use. Money in the form of easy loan terms from Arab states has been used by businessmen and merchants to build individual private residences for which permits are easier to obtain. However this kind of building and land development does not benefit the Arab communities of the occupied territories as a whole.

Villages: for irrigation and farming

schemes.

Education: for colleges, universities, scholarships, job creation and training, books and equipment.

For the Arabs of Jerusalem the benefits of outside financial aid are even more limited. Building permits for Arab applicants seeking to build within the Jerusalem boundaries are almost impossible to obtain due to the special status Israel has given to Jerusalem and the policies maintaining that status, and to the scarcity of land and space which is a direct result of massive Israeli building projects since 1967. Money has come in useful for court cases, but all efforts by the Arabs of Jerusalem to have an Arab university in Jerusalem have failed.

The major problem facing the Arab community of Jerusalem cannot be alleviated by financial aid, guerrilla activities in Jerusalem or well-intentioned resolutions by both the Arab states and international community on the status of Jerusalem and the welfare of its Arab inhabitants, because that problem is time. It's time that has made the physical and demographic changes in Jerusalem possible. It's time that is making Jerusalem the insoluble issue of Middle East peace.

In 1947, the United Nations adopted the plan for the partition of Palestine that envisaged separate Arab and Jewish states in which Jerusalem would be an international enclave. In 1948 Israel violently seized Arab areas of Jerusalem in direct violation of the U.N. Resolution. It found itself fighting for total possession with Jordanian forces. In 1949 the armistice line between Israeli and Jordanian forces became the boundary between Israel and the West Bank, leading both Israel and Jordan in control of part of the divided city. From 1949 to 1967 nothing was done about Israel's violation of the 1947 resolution. Then in 1967 Israel seized the whole of Jerusalem and occupied the West Bank. The Israeli authorities immediately set about separating East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, extending the municipal boundaries to bring more West Bank land under their administration and instigating their Israelisation programme for Jerusalem. In November 1967, the United Nations, having had five months to become aware through statements and actions by Israel that Israel was treating Jerusalem as a case separate from the West Bank, failed to mention Jerusalem specifically in Resolution 242 calling for "the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict." In June 1967 Israel had made clear that as regards Jerusalem, Israeli forces had liberated it not occupied it. From 1967 to 1977 no effective action was taken to halt Israeli activities in East Jerusalem which demonstrated flagrant disregard for the United Nations, for international law and for human rights. In 1978 the opportunity arose for the status of Jerusalem and its future to be exposed and challenged as a central issue to Middle East Peace in the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt. Egypt did not take that opportunity and Jerusalem was not included in the framework. It was thought at that stage that the issue of Jerusalem would create a deadlock before negotiations could be carried out over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai. The success of the withdrawal would open the door for the next step towards peace, autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with the full understanding on both Israel and Egypt's part that Israel did not consider Jerusalem as part of the West Bank. After agreements had been reached over Sinai, the disintegration of Camp David soon became inevitable. Agreements on autonomy could be not reached because of the insistence of the Israelis on dealing with the West Bank and Gaza as separate issues with different terms; disagreement over definition and boundaries of autonomy for these areas; the Likud's flaunting ges-

tures of intransigence during the peace talks; frequent announcements of new settlement plans, the Jerusalem Bill, the episode of Begin's offices, more land expropriation, plans for annexation of the Golan Heights and Israeli incursion into Lebanon and its involvement in the Lebanese war; the continued isolation of Egypt by other Arab countries.

On March 26, 1979 Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in Washington. Again the issue of Jerusalem was not included. To have referred to Jerusalem specifically would have made clear to Israel and the rest of the world that in spite of claims by Israel to the contrary, Jerusalem was included in any clauses relating to occupied territories. This matter was not cleared up.

Three weeks later, as part of his campaign for a referendum to the Egyptian people on the peace talks, President Sadat made Jerusalem the central issue of the peace talks:

"Egypt will never accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. I have said that in the Knesset during my visit to Jerusalem and I say it again -- that 800 million Arabs and Muslims reject this Israeli claim."

The following month Egypt called on the Islamic countries holding a summit in Morocco to discuss the issue of Jerusalem. The Egyptian statement read that the return of the Arab sector to Arab sovereignty was "the basic cornerstone for the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East." Israel's reaction was to thwart the autonomy talks by intensifying her plans for East Jerusalem and preparing it for annexation. Again there was nothing the United Nations or the Arab countries could do to stop it. Because of the continual postponement of dealing with the issue of Jerusalem since 1967, any solution which may have had a chance of success in the past is redundant in the light of the de facto status of Jerusalem today, Israel has:

* Altered the demographic balance of Israeli to Arab 72:75 per cent, bringing in 10,000 Jewish immigrants every year to keep in line with the Arab birth rate. To maintain this ratio the population of Jerusalem will be over three quarters of a million in the year 2,000.

* Established physical symbols of ownership which because of their size and number cannot be realistically removed or taken over without serious repercussions.

* Established an elaborate infrastructure of road and utilities.

* Established a high percentage of Jews in Jerusalem, many of who are occupied in the building or related trades. If the buildings were to stop, Israel would have unemployment on her hands on a scale which could not be easily absorbed.

* Created industrial zones on which the population of Jerusalem and Israel will grow increasingly dependent for employment and products for home and export markets.

* "Legally" expropriated vast tracts of land in East Jerusalem and in areas of the West Bank near the Jerusalem boundaries.

* Created a Jewish presence in East Jerusalem several members of which are now second generation.

It is against this background of created facts, the unshakeable belief by the great majority of Israelis that Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, and the importance of the time factor that formulae for solutions to the issue of Jerusalem have to be examined.

Proposed solution formulae

Continuation of sovereignty

Israeli sovereignty over East Jerusalem since 1967 has brought about drastic changes to both the physical and demographic nature of the city and the reducing of Arab Jerusalem into segmented Arab quarters. This has been done with total disregard for the Arab population's nationality, independence, ownership and right to choose. Previous chapters have dealt with in more detail the results of Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem. The welfare of the Arab community of Jerusalem is dependent on:

i. present policies of Israelisation: those not only have a serious effect on the Arab community today but could have even more severe consequences in the future. One such example is that of population ratio. If Israel continues to bring Jews to settle in Jerusalem to offset the Arab birth rate, the city will become a vast metropolis of over three quarters of a million in less than twenty years. Israel will then have to eat into more West Bank land to support it. The alternative would be to increase direct and indirect pressure on members of the Arab community to move

out of the Jerusalem boundaries. ii. the Israeli economy: if the Israeli economy continues to be stretched to its present limits and beyond the Arabs of Jerusalem stand to suffer more than the Israelis. Job and wage priorities are in favour of the Israeli. Government subsidised housing is exclusively Israeli -- Jewish. There are already large discrepancies in facilities, schools, public transport, etc. Money from outside can enable Jerusalem Arabs to keep up a standard of living, providing the Israeli authorities do not find a way to stop it, but it cannot provide them with work, housing, infrastructure and facilities in Jerusalem.

iii. Israeli political life: the welfare of the Arab community of Jerusalem is dependent on swings within the Israeli political arena. The two main poles of opinion, not necessarily party-defined, can be termed the moderates and the ultra-orthodox nationalists. Within both groups there is a variation of degree among the members. The ultra-orthodox nationalists have shown through their successful Jerusalem Bill, their achievement of large budgets for settlements and the initiation of new settlements throughout the period of Camp David that their influence is greater in proportion to their numbers in the Knesset. Ultra-orthodox nationalist views frequently appear in the Israeli press. One member of Gush Emunim, the ultra-orthodox nationalist settlers movement, wrote to the Jerusalem Post on behalf of the Ofra settlers:

"We simply don't give the Arabs jobs. If they didn't work here, they wouldn't prosper and wouldn't want to stay. We could even pay them to leave."

Chief of Staff, General Eitan has frequently given his support for the creation of a private civilian army to control the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank. Extremist militant groups such as Sons of Zion, Kach and TNT are not above translating statements of ultra-orthodox nationalism into reality. Manifestations of those feelings have been so far restricted to daring but isolated incidents. But the Arab community of Jerusalem has no guarantee that their activities will not be intensified, particularly if "moderate" policies prevail and the possibility of the West Bank gaining autonomy looks like becoming a reality. In the Jewish paper Ha'aretz a survey was carried out on the tactics of TNT. 36.6 per cent of Israelis polled said they approved of TNT tactics. In the previous month Ha'aretz quoted from the former military intelligence chief General Aharon Yariv's speech at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem warning that some people "hope to exploit a situation of war to expel 7-8 hundred thousand Arabs ... things are being said to this effect, and the means are even prepared".

One further point to consider here is that if Israeli sovereignty over East Jerusalem gains international recognition or is allowed to continue in fact but not in law and is not included with the West Bank in future negotiations for Middle East peace, this sets a dangerous precedent for other occupied areas of the West Bank, Gaza and Golan settled by Israelis. They may feel their settlements can fulfil similar conditions to those of Jerusalem and therefore also have the right to be dealt with separately from the West Bank in any future negotiations.

Other attempts

According to Terence Pritie, Mayor Teddy Kollek started his moves towards integration of the Arab community of Jerusalem almost immediately after the 1967 war.

i. They were offered material inducements -- improved living standards, municipal services, education and social benefits. They had to accept them for to refuse them would have been pointless.

ii. They were offered Israeli citizenship.

iii. They received the right to vote in Jerusalem municipal elections.

iv. A free Arab press was created.

These attempts by the Israelis to integrate the Arab community have to be seen in perspective, only then can the viability of this proposal be assessed.

i. The Arabs of Jerusalem refused Israeli citizenship on the grounds that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank not part of Israel. Citizenship would give them a right to vote in Israeli elections, easier travel, and fulfil a basic condition of entrance into higher institutes of education such as the Hebrew university among other things.

ii. The material "inducements" quoted from Mr. Pritie are not quite what they appear. An advantage in infrastructure such as roads and transport are only the

by-products of Israeli projects intended to feed and link the Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem. These links pass through Arab areas. Educational advantages in real terms are dependent on Israeli citizenship. Whatever "inducements" there are, they can never make up for what the Arab community has lost through a systematic policy of land expropriation without adequate or in many cases without any compensation, demolition of houses and orchards with total disregard for the welfare of the families concerned, the erection of characterless stone tenements which dwarf the Arab houses cutting them off from each other and from their view of their land and their hillsides.

iii. The right vote in municipal elections. These elections are for the mayor. In 1978 less than 14 per cent of the Arab population voted, which clearly demonstrated the continuing strength of resistance to Israeli administration in East Jerusalem and integrations attempts. Those who did vote, far from constituting a crack in resistance, voted to ensure that a relative "moderate" would be returned office rather than the field being left open for a candidate who might sympathise with current ultra-orthodox nationalist views which would seriously threaten the welfare of the Arab community of East Jerusalem.

iv. "A free Arab press was created." In 1968 the Israelis encouraged the publication of two Arab dailies, Al Anba and Al Quds. Since then two other Arab papers have been set up without Israeli encouragement and guardianship. Al Sharab and Al Fajr, which also has an English edition. These papers have found themselves subject to closures, questioning of staff and attacks in the Israeli press. "A free press" in East Jerusalem has not been created by the Israeli authorities.

Other methods of integration have been suggested by Israeli moderates.

i. creation of boroughs in Jerusalem administered by councils elected by the people of the area. Arab areas would have Arab councils and would be financed by Israel.

ii. Equal opportunities for Arabs in jobs, wages, housing, education, etc. without the prerequisite of citizenship of Israel.

iii. Dual citizenship for Jerusalem Arabs.

iv. Realistic compensation for land backdated.

v. A halt to Jewish immigration to East Jerusalem.

It is highly unlikely that the ultra-nationalist elements, or the Israeli people in general would allow such changes in status to take place. Many feel that such a level of integration would put pressure particularly in Jerusalem on jobs, housing, government finance etc. while the Israeli government can ill afford for Israelis let alone an Arab population. The Israeli community is already struggling to improve its own standard of living in a country with grave economic problems. As such a large part of the young Israeli's life is spent in or related to the army, the fact that the Arab community would not have to serve in the army but could reap the benefits without the struggle would cause resentment. Only a few months ago rows broke out at the Hebrew University because Arab Israelis refused to take their turn at security duties.

Independent Jerusalem

This view has found some support among Israeli "moderates", that is those who feel that the West Bank and Gaza are open for autonomy negotiations but that Jerusalem must remain under Israeli protection and a Jewish majority be maintained.

Outline of proposal

i. Jerusalem like West Berlin should be given administrative sovereignty with full control of its own affairs.

ii. The capital of Israel would remain in Jerusalem but there should be not reason why Jerusalem should not also house the government of a Palestinian or Jordanian-Palestinian entity.

iii. All inhabitants of Jerusalem should be involved in governing their own city in a system of self rule.

iv. The administration would be on a borough system, Israelis looking after their areas, the Arabs after theirs.

v. Israel would remain "trustee" or "protecting power."

The Israeli authorities would object to this proposal on the grounds that a sovereign administration and system of self-rule would undermine Israel's claim to Jerusalem as the undivided eternal capital of a Jewish state, particularly if Jerusalem were allowed to house the government of another state. The Israeli government would also have no con-

trol over plans for Jerusalem or policies relating to Jerusalem. They would, they feel, in effect be renting accommodation for their offices. The Jerusalem Israelis would also be regarded by the rest of Israel as citizens with special status.

The Arab objections to this proposal would include the obvious advantage to the Israelis of the built-in demographic superiority. Arab boroughs would amount to very little compared to the Israeli boroughs and if voting is to be proportional for wider issues the Arabs would be overwhelmingly outnumbered. There is also question of what law would operate in Arab boroughs. An attempt to redress the population balance to make the proposal more realistic would be bitterly opposed by the Israeli government. Point iv. would also raise serious objections from Arabs. Point v. in its widest interpretation would give Israel the right to interfere, take over or occupy in carrying out its role as "protector".

In its present form the proposal amounts to little more than Israeli sovereignty with programmes for Arab integration and all the problems those imply. The basic idea, however, has some merit.

Arab Sovereignty

Physical redivision

Both the Arabs and the Israelis do not want to see a return to the physical division of the city which existed from 1948 to 1967. Berlin has been offered by both sides as an example of what they do not want. Such a division would benefit neither side nor the many thousands of pilgrims that come to Jerusalem every year.

A compromise has been put forward by a number of leading Arabs, among them former Jordanian Defence Minister Anwar Nusseibeh and also by Lord Caradon. Lord Caradon is a former British ambassador to the United Nations. He was instrumental in forming Resolution 242 as a basis for Middle East peace.

Dual sovereignty

"There should be sister cities in an undivided Jerusalem, an Arab Jerusalem under Arab administration and Arab sovereignty on one side and an Israeli Jerusalem under Israeli administration and sovereignty on the other, with freedom of movement and communication between the two -- a settlement based on mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, creating a new relation of trust and cooperation between the Israelis and the Arabs, a new Jerusalem to bring about a lasting peace...I have proposed a Statute of Jerusalem...it would provide for an international high commissioner, not to administer the sister cities, but to insure, with the responsible authorities on both sides, freedom of movement between them and freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places. And it should be agreed on both sides that the open city would be demilitarised."

Considerations:

i. The Israeli government has reiterated again and again its commitment to an undivided Jerusalem, capital of the Jewish state of Israel. Implied in "undivided" is not only the notion of a physical division but also a political division. Embodied in Lord Caradon's proposal is a political division which by definition would have to have physical boundaries. Although Lord Caradon envisages these boundaries without physical barrier demarcation, the demarcation will still physically exist by political, cultural, administrative and demographic differences which have very strong physical manifestations.

ii. Guarantee of access to Jewish Holy Places is no longer the primary issue it was in 1967. That access has been achieved and internationally recognised. The Israelis have made massive investments in building and in people in East Jerusalem which cannot be easily removed. These are what require guarantee. These will constitute the major stumbling block in any negotiations over Jerusalem.

iii. Dual sovereignty would mean a legitimate Palestinian or Jordanian/Palestinian presence on Israel's front door. Trusting such a presence not to come in and take over the whole house would be an argument the Israelis would use and exploit to their advantage.

iv. Lord Caradon talks of "Arab" sovereignty and the importance of Jerusalem to Middle East peace: "...but increasingly it has since become clear, and no one can now doubt, that without a settlement in Jerusalem there will never be peace. Instead of Jerusalem being dependent on everything else is dependent on Jerusalem...Many of us have come to realise that to ignore, postpone, neglect Jerusalem is to deceive."

What is essential to this proposal is the identity of "Arab-a-

"sister city under Arab sovereignty". Arab could refer to the Arab Jerusalemites or to representatives from Arab countries who would act as custodians over East Jerusalem in the interim period till a state is negotiated for the West Bank and Gaza. Unless this is the case, Lord Caradon's proposal for Jerusalem cannot come about before a solution to the West Bank because the nature of that state cannot yet be identified, hence neither can the sovereignty of its capital. The following are only some of the variations of a state on the West Bank that have been aired. Each one of these would affect the definition and the possibility of realisation of a sister city in Jerusalem in a different way.

i. West Bank autonomy without any accommodation for the PLO or diaspora Palestinians. This kind of state would probably be supervised by Israel or Jordan or both.

ii. The creation of a Palestinian state with Palestinians returning to the West Bank and a Palestinian assembly partially composed of returning PLO officials.

iii. The creation of a Palestinian-Jordanian state which would be a Palestinian state under the overall guidance of Jordan.

iv. The incorporation of the West Bank into the Kingdom of Jordan.

However, to wait until a solution to the status of the West Bank and Gaza has been worked out would be extremely dangerous to the Arab community of Jerusalem. Four years of Camp David achieved no more in effect than the partial withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai. But in those four years building projects and land expropriation intensified and the Jerusalem Bill was passed. Ultra-orthodox nationalist views gained ground and the incidence of violence by extremist Israelis increased.

It is time that will show how strong the potential of militant extremists and hardliners in Jerusalem and the rest of Israel is. And it is time that could make the Arab community face increased pressure from the two poles of Israeli opinion. Continued resistance of any kind of compromise with the Israeli authorities could add fuel to the extremists' camp. This could lead to further religious, cultural and economic deprivation or the threat of total exclusion from Jerusalem. The alternative would be to accept some level of integration from the Israeli moderates to keep the extremists at bay, which due to the pressure of internal policies could only be at a superficial level. The Arab community should not have to be faced with a choice of this nature, which wasted time is making inevitable. Their physical presence and their resistance to Israeli sovereignty are living evidence of the accumulated injustices of thirty years. They prevent the Arab case for Jerusalem from becoming a "book" case relying on historical evidence. The world is interested in the living. Without the continual resistance of the Arabs of Jerusalem, the Arabs of the world will have no real case for Jerusalem. Because of the many problems involved in the proposed solutions for Jerusalem that have been put forward, time would be needed to solve them and it is time that is not available. This is why I feel, the final proposal has a greater chance of success because if carried out with the backing of the United States in the U.N. it would require a shorter time to implement than the other proposals.

Internal administration

This proposal does not offer a solution to the problem of Jerusalem but it does offer a breathing space for reassessment and negotiation for all parties concerned in the status and future of Jerusalem. The Israelis would argue that such a move is unjust on the grounds that Jerusalem, by historical and religious right, by conquest and created facts, is the undivided capital of Israel. All these arguments can be refuted, but the one that poses the greatest stumbling block to any form of international administration is that of the created facts in East Jerusalem, because they constitute the very real, physical presence of Jewish population, culture and possession. This is the Israeli government's best bargaining factor. International bodies committed to a solution to the problem of Jerusalem must keep in mind since 1967 they have allowed Israel to make Jerusalem the de facto capital of Israel in spite of its breaking of international law and its violation of human rights in the process.

An international administration

in Jerusalem would be the first major breakthrough in finding a solution to the Middle East conflict. Jerusalem cannot be neatly pushed aside till autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza has been worked out. In the words of Lord Caradon that would be "to deceive". To the Arabs, Jerusalem is in the West Bank and should not be dealt with separately -- that is, if separately means having to deal with it as the de facto capital of Israel. However there is a case for dealing with it separately if the aim were to abolish it as the de facto capital of Israel, the establishment of an interim international administration being the first step in that direction. Such an aim would have to involve a number of carefully negotiated steps and recommendations.

Jerusalem will have to take priority in any future peace talks because, as this paper has pointed out, time is a crucial element for the Arabs of Jerusalem. If another five years is allowed to elapse before any steps are taken with regard to the status of Jerusalem, the chances of violent action as the only feasible alternative to Jerusalem becoming the eternal capital of Israel and its Arab population being ghettoised will be greatly increased.

All Israeli housing and building projects in East Jerusalem and its environs will have to be frozen. Again, time is the most important factor if the freezing is to have any significance. Building plans for Jerusalem outlined in 1968 and 1974 have almost been completed with little or no room left for Arab building on any reasonable scale. If plans are allowed to be completed before a freeze is introduced, the plans will be redundant. However a number of serious objections to any freeze have to be anticipated from the Israeli authorities.

1. Israel has committed herself to an approximate population ratio in Jerusalem of 75 per cent Jew, 25 per cent Arab. To keep that ratio, Israel has to settle Jews in Jerusalem every year. These immigrants need housing and jobs. Without the housing and jobs that ratio is in danger.

2. The freeze would include the industrial zones. These zones are planned to provide Jerusalem's increasing Jewish population with employment. A freeze on housing and industry projects would create significant unemployment not only in the building and related trades, but in the potential of the industrial zones geared as alternative employment to the housing projects in Jerusalem which, due to scarcer space, have started to slow down. Contrary to agreeing to a freeze, the Israelis might continue to pursue projects like the industrial zones which penetrate deeper into West Bank territory to keep their businesses active and their people employed.

3. Depending on the time it takes to introduce a freeze, Jerusalem might be justified in claiming dependency economically on these industrial zones.

4. The Israelis would also state with a certain justification that building projects in Jerusalem also keep a number of Arabs employed.

5. The Israelis would feel a "freeze" would be the first step in a plan calculated to move Israelis out of East Jerusalem and Arabs back in.

6. A movement of Jewish populations, probably those who have settled in East Jerusalem since 1967 out of East Jerusalem, and a movement of Arab populations back into East Jerusalem would have to be carried out to redress the population balance which has become so distorted since 1967.

7. New Jerusalem boundaries would have to be negotiated which would not cut heavily into West Bank territory. The original international boundaries would probably not be acceptable today.

8. A U.N. administrative body would have to have full powers of administration with guarantees to the populations that their holy places will be accessible and protected.

9. In the interim period a U.N. force would be necessary, but again full powers would have to be issued to these forces or a situation like the U.N. position in South Lebanon would be repeated.

10. To maintain the religious and historical features of Jerusalem once the population balance between Jew and Arab has been redressed, severe limits should be placed on immigration to Jerusalem by any race or creed. Jerusalem should be kept containable.

NEWS

Tal meets Swiss ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'ad Al Tal met on Monday with Swiss Ambassador in Amman Andre-Louis Vallon and discussed with him ways to develop cultural, educational and scientific relations between Jordan and Switzerland.

Abu Qoura leaves for Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the National Society of the Jordanian Red Crescent Ahmad Abu Qoura left Amman for Geneva on Monday to participate in the meetings of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the permanent committee of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Government adopts proposal to move industry offices to site

AMMAN (Petra) — The government announced its approval on Monday to transfer the major administrative departments of the big industrial projects from Amman to the sites where the projects are located in order to expedite work and carry it out efficiently.

The government also announced that it seeks a balanced development in the various governorates and districts of the country and has encouraged the establishment of industrial projects outside the Amman-Zarqa area through providing the infrastructures, the public utilities and establishing industrial areas and complexes and free zones and granting them various incentives and privileges.

This came in the session held by the National Consultative Council (NCC) on Monday morning under Speaker Suleiman Arar in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the cabinet.

At the beginning of the session, the government replied to the questions put by NCC members on the services of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) vis-a-vis digging wells and purchasing water tanks to ensure adequate potable water supplies for the citizens throughout the country.

The NCC then continued discussion of the articles of the 1982 Income Tax Draft Law. The NCC members discussed the articles related to the tax categories of the taxable income for any person according to the categories which begin as a minimum by 5 per cent for each JD 1 of the first JD 1,000 and 55 per cent for each JD 1 for JD 7,000 and above, provided that the tax stops being progressive for the individuals at the rate of 45 per cent and for companies at the rate of 55 per cent.

NCC members also discussed the article related to the advanced deduction of tax, how it should be collected, and the duties of the tax-payers. The NCC approved the articles related to the deduction of tax from the due taxes.

Discussion took place on the articles approved in the session. Mr. Badran participated in the discussion, and affirmed the need for expediting the completion of the Income Tax within one month so that it could be applied and citizens could benefit from the exemptions provided by it. The prime minister affirmed that the criterion of the tax is not the amount of the tax paid by the tax-payer, but by the extent of his sense of belonging to his country.

The NCC will hold its next session on Thursday.

Most advanced Boeing airliner makes demonstration flight over Jordan

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The latest American aviation technology (and salesmanship) made its mark in Jordan today during a 50-minute test flight over southern Jordan by the twin-engine, twin-aisle Boeing 767 jet-powered passenger airliner.

The most advanced wide-body passenger jet now flying, the 767 is in Jordan as part of a 45,000-km international demonstration tour. The first 767 was completed in August 1981 and made its maiden flight on September 26, 1981. It is scheduled to be delivered to its first customer in the United States next month.

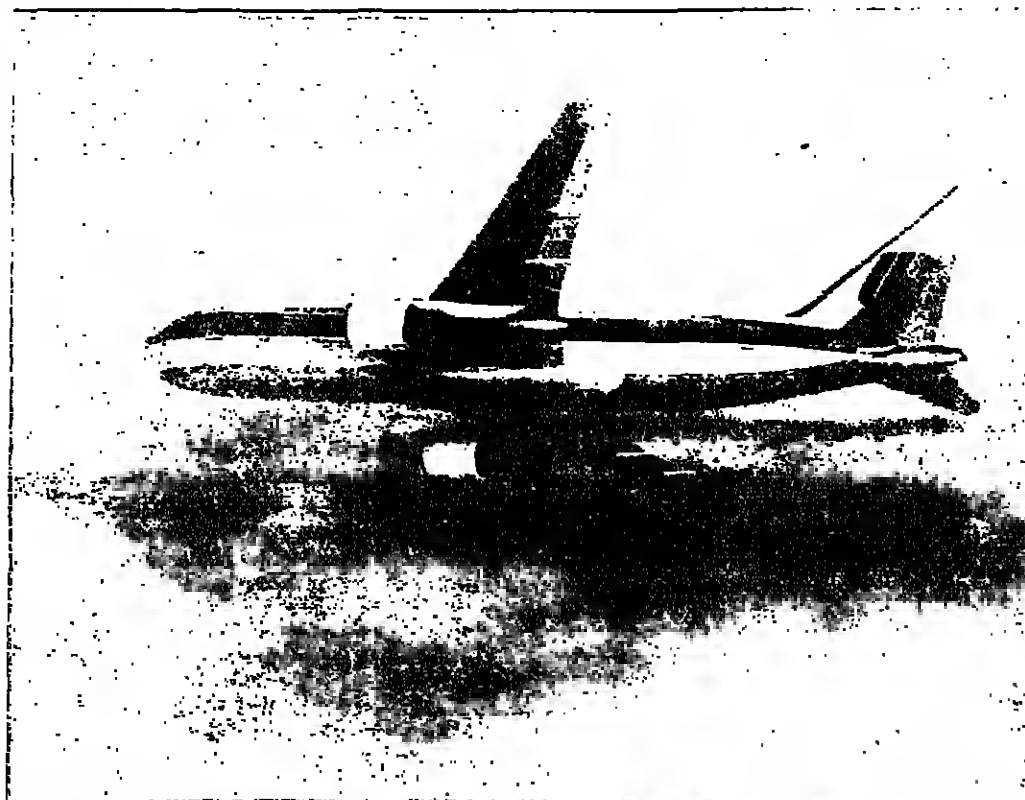
Today's flight carried a passenger load of nearly 100 people that included senior Boeing officials, much of the top brass of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, including the host, Alia's Chairman and President Ali Ghandour, Transport Minister Ali Suheimat, senior staff of the Civil Aviation Authority, Royal Jordanian Air Force officers, members of the local press and selected guests.

Mr. Ghandour told the Jordan Times that the Boeing 767 is being considered as one of two possible planes to replace the six Boeing 727s now in the company's fleet (which also includes three Boeing 747s and four Lockheed L-1011 TriStars, with a fifth TriStar to be delivered shortly).

The 767 is competing for orders in a tight race with the European Airbus 310 jet plane. Alia will have to make its decision next year on which of the two planes it will buy, with deliveries expected to start in 1985. Mr. Ghandour said that Alia would need a total of eleven new wide-body, twin-aisle planes to replace the 727s, in view of the airline's expansion and growth plans. At current prices, such a deal would be worth close to \$500 million.

The airplane now in Amman, seventh 767 to be completed and the first to be equipped with the high-technology, digital two-crew flight deck, left Seattle on July 6 and stopped in Boston for fueling. A group of European journalists boarded the airplane there and the 767 departed for a 8-hour, 11-minute flight to Torino, Italy. The distance from Boston to Torino is about 6750 kms.

Captain of the airplane is



The new Boeing 767 twinjet airliner, the seventh to be made, is now on an international demonstration tour before joining United Airlines fleet.

Thomas E. Edmonds, Boeing 767 project test pilot and the most experienced pilot on the new-type airplane, with well over 3000 hours at the controls. Captain Edmonds was pilot on the first 767 flight last September. Edmonds' Boeing co-pilots for the demonstration tour, James C. McRoberts and James C. Loesch, have both been flying 767s as experimental test pilots since shortly after the first 767 took to the air.

Since the first flight of a 767 last September, the test fleet, which numbered five at its peak, has logged more than 1700 hours in demanding flight tests, including a series of tests with two of the airplanes which proved fuel efficiency of the 767 is five per cent better than earlier predicted by Boeing. This is also being borne out by fuel consumption on the current tour.

Testing for basic certification of the 767 is now in the final stages. First deliveries are scheduled in August to United Airlines, and 26 of the new twinjets will be delivered by the end of this year. The new airliner is powered by two Pratt & Whitney JT9D-7R4 turbofan engines, each rated at

48,000 pounds maximum thrust. General Electric CF6-80A engines of equal thrust also are available to power 767s.

The 767 is carrying its own 19-man Boeing ground crew and a stock of spare parts, in order to be able to maintain its full schedule, which includes at least 30 flights during the 16-day tour in Europe and the Middle East.

The Boeing 767 is an entirely new commercial passenger airplane design making use of the latest in technology to provide maximum efficiency in the face of rising costs.

Production of the new twinjet began with an order for 30 medium-range 767s announced by United Airlines July 14, 1978.

The 767 was the first new Boeing airliner to go into production since the 747 in 1966—and is the first member of a new family of Boeing airliners for short, medium and long ranges.

The 767's two-aisle passenger cabin follows the tradition for spaciousness established by the 747, first of the wide-body airliners. Extensive passenger research has shown the seven-abreast seating concept to be preferred by the great majority of those surveyed.

Developed in an intensive program, the 767's design has been refined to give maximum fuel performance, operational flexibility, low noise levels, advanced airplane systems including digital electronics in the most advanced airliner flight deck, and growth potential. New structural materials are being employed such as improved aluminum alloy, graphite composite and hybrid Kevlar/graphite composite.

The 767 cabin, measuring more than four feet wider than the six-abreast fuselage Boeing jetliners now in service, will seat about 211 passengers in a typical mixed-class

configuration (six-abreast in first-class, seven-abreast in tour-class). Many other arrangements are also possible, up to 290 passengers eight-abreast for charter flights.

Lower-deck volume available for baggage and cargo totals 3,971 cubic feet (86.9m³), more than 35 per cent greater than the lower-deck capacity of the 707 and more than any commercial transport of the 707 class.

With its advanced design wing, the 767 will require a takeoff length of 5900 feet (1798 m) at maximum gross weight of 282,000 pounds (127,915 kg), 6700 feet (2042 m) at 300,000 pounds (136,080 kg) and 7,200 feet (2195 m) at 310,000 pounds (140,610 kg). The wing, a Boeing advanced technology airfoil, is thicker longer and less swept back than the wings of earlier Boeing jetliners, all in the interest of fuel economy.

Initial cruising altitude will be the 39,000-foot (11,887 m) level. Fuel burned per seat (standing measurement of airliner efficiency) is at least 35 per cent less for the 767 than for earlier medium-range jetliners, which could save an airliner replacing earlier jetliners with a 10-airplane 767 fleet up to \$25 million a year in fuel costs alone.

Performance of the new Boeing 767 in the medium-range version will make possible nonstop operations over such routes as San Francisco-Cleveland, Los Angeles-Miami, Mexico City-Chicago, and London-Cairo. The 767 will be able to operate nonstop between New York and San Francisco.

The 767's overall length is 150 feet 2 inches (45.7 m). Its fuselage length is 118 feet (35.9 m) more than that of the 727. Wing span is 110 feet more than the 108 feet (32.9 m) of the 727 wing.

Continued from page 1

King, Genscher confer

as the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

King Hussein explained Jordan's position vis-a-vis the invasion and asserted that by occupying Lebanese territory, disregarding United Nations resolutions, and obstructing the endeavours aimed at finding a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, Israel is endangering the area's security and stability and consequently world peace and security.

The King affirmed the significance of an effective European role to pressure Israel to implement United Nations resolutions, to immediately withdraw from Lebanon, and to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination on their national soil.

King Hussein said the "genocide" Israel is committing against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and in Lebanon places on the European community and the world community a great responsibility to put an end to Israel's aggression and to its expansionist designs and to work for guaranteeing justice for the Palestinian people.

King Hussein affirmed that the 1979 Arab summit resolutions and King Fahd's initiative genuinely express the Arabs' desire for peace and for achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, the crux of the dispute in the Middle East.

During the meeting, Mr. Genscher pointed out that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned about establishing peace and stability in the Middle East and strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the West German and Jordanian governments.

The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Qasem,

Jordanian Ambassador in Bonn Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and West German Ambassador in Amman Hermann Munz.

Mr. Genscher was met at Amman Airport by Mr. Qasem, who said the visit comes at a time when new developments are taking place not in Lebanon only but in other parts of the area as well. Jordan and West Germany have on several occasions expressed their joint desire to achieve stability in the area, whether through meetings between King Hussein and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt or through the meeting in New York between the foreign ministers of the two countries. Mr. Genscher's visit to Jordan indicates interest in getting acquainted with the facts in the area.

"I hope that Mr. Genscher's short visit will give him the opportunity to exchange views with the Jordanian officials" on these developments, Mr. Qasem said. Mr. Genscher said in reply that his visit is an indication of the strong ties between the two countries. "We are interested in hearing the views of His Majesty King Hussein and his government, since Jordan follows a responsible policy based on working for consolidating stability, and this is a very important factor for stability in this area which is close to Germany and Europe," Mr. Genscher said.

Mr. Genscher added that his government will continue to work for strengthening relations with Jordan and is concerned about consolidating peace and stability in the area.

Other officials who met Mr. Genscher at the airport besides Mr. Qasem were Ambassador Sharaaf, the governor of Amman, the head of the diplomatic corps in Amman, the ambassadors of the member states of the European Economic Community (EEC), and Ambassador Munz.

Birzeit protesters arrested

Birzeit University student of charges of attacking an Israeli official last February.

Sami Iyad was accused of attacking an official of the Israeli civil administration whose presence in the Birzeit campus was resented by Palestinian students. The official had gone to the university and was allegedly beaten by students. The official, it was charged, could escape only by firing pistol in the air.

Subsequent to the alleged attack, the occupation authorities

had ordered the university closed in February.

Israeli sources, meanwhile, admitted their government Sunday dismissed the head of the town council of Deir Dibwan, a West Bank village east of Ramallah, continuing a campaign to remove pro-Palestinian leaders in Israeli-occupied territory.

The council chief, Hijazi Al Rashid, was the third Palestinian leader to be dismissed in the past week for refusing to cooperate with Israeli civil authorities.

Paris rejects Israeli protest

annihilate, the (Palestinian) people."

According to the text issued by his office in Paris Monday, Mr. Mitterrand answered: "It is in the nature of military interventions that, on encountering resistance, they provoke, as you say, Oradours."

"Just as I did not accept the Oradour caused by the German occupation of France, no more would I accept an Oradour in Beirut, nor do I accept it in any conflict, that is why I have condemned interventions like that in Afghanistan," the president said. The Israeli authorities reacted

angrily to Mr. Mitterrand's words and on Sunday an Israeli spokesman said the Israeli foreign minister had instructed its ambassador to deliver "a sharp protest" to the French.

The statement issued by the presidential spokesman said that Mr. Mitterrand, who in March became the first French president to visit Israel, had always shown his attachment to Israel and its people.

He had no need to reaffirm this attachment and referred the Israeli government to the "reality behind the facts," the statement said.

Falangists criticise France

launched several initiatives at the United Nations and said at the weekend it was prepared, if all involved parties agreed, to send troops to help the combatants disengage.

Maj. Malek said: "We say France is acting now against the interests of Lebanon and even against the interests of the Palestinians themselves."

"French policy may push the Palestinians to put tougher demands and in the end, should the negotiations fail, to push the Israelis to make their final assault on Beirut with the horrible massacre that will ensue."

He said the only solution to the Lebanese situation was for all foreign forces — Palestinian, Syrian and Israeli — to leave the country.

"For the time being," he said, "the interests of the Israelis are matching our own... that suits us, but I can assure you that the Israelis will have to go, too. Otherwise we shall fight them as we fought the Syrians and Palestinians."

French building hit

In Beirut, the French ambassador to Lebanon showed correspondents round his elegant but battered residence in West Beirut which was severely damaged during artillery battles in the city on Sunday.

The ambassador, Paul Marc Henry, said he did not know

whether the building had been hit deliberately or not.

His officials said 13 or 14 Israeli shells exploded in the residency gardens during day-long fighting.

The yellow stone oriental-style residency, built in 1919, is one of Beirut's most beautiful buildings. It was peppered with shrapnel which carved chunks out of the walls and smashed through windows causing considerable damage inside.

A large hole was blasted in the perimeter wall and shell holes pockmarked the leafy gardens. Branches lay strewn about, and about an acre was blackened by fire which almost reached the house.

The residency lies just inside the besieged western part of Beirut beside a race course which has been a regular target for Israeli gunners who suspect it is used as a camp by commandos.

Mr. Henry, who has been involved in diplomatic efforts to arrange a peaceful end to the battle, was clearly angered by the damage and said that the Israelis knew perfectly well where the residency was.

"I don't know if the French government will protest," he said, tossing away a piece of shrapnel he had picked up from the carpet in his office.

Almost every room in the residency suffered from shrapnel and flying glass. Exquisite curtains, carpets and antique Syrian wall paintings were damaged.



The two-aisle twinjet airliner can seat seven passengers abreast in the tourist-class section with overhead stowage capacity.

Arab agriculture organisation director begins 3-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Hassan Fahmi Jum'ah arrived in Amman from Khar-toum on Monday for a three-day visit to Jordan during which he will have talks with Agriculture Minister Marwan Daudin on the AOAD activities in Jordan and the AOAD work plan for 1983.

Dr. Jum'ah will also deliver a lecture at the University of Jordan at the invitation of the Faculty of Agriculture. The lecture will be entitled Agriculture and Arab food security.

Dr. Jum'ah will also attend the graduation of the trainees of the three-month seminar on the preparation and evaluation of agricultural and rural programmes held in Jordan by the AOAD in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Dr. Jum'ah met Monday with Agriculture Under-Secretary Salim Al-Lawzi and discussed with him the role of the AOAD in developing the agricultural sector in the Arab World and Jordan's support of the AOAD's activities.

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Athens	12:45	13:10
Berlin	15:20	15:35
Helsinki	18:25	18:40

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Jordan Times

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Try genocide, once again

THE drawn-out negotiations taking place about the future status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership and soldiery now in Lebanon reflect two elementary factors that will return to occupy all of our minds and energy when the dust settles from the immediate situation: 1) the only way to fully resolve the Palestine-Israel conflict, and the broader Arab-Israeli dispute, is via the full, free self-determination of the Palestinian people, and not by playing a game of diplomatic musical chairs to the tune of an American pipe who is not allowed by Israel to negotiate with the people with whom he is actually negotiating, and 2) there is no military means to assure the "security" of Israel other than by attempting to kill all four million Palestinians, and that is a feat that even the biggest American guns and airplanes and Israeli generals cannot achieve, however hard they try.

Clearly, the PLO leadership in Beirut is

negotiating as fiercely as it fought, and it is, in the final analysis, during the Israeli to finish the job they started when they invaded southern Lebanon and occupied half the country. The Israelis are discovering, to their great dismay, no doubt, that killing people and blowing up buildings and destroying entire neighbourhoods in cities do not by themselves resolve the problematic contradiction that lies at the heart of political Zionism—the state of Israel has been created at the cost of the disenfranchisement of the Palestinians. Genocide is perhaps one way to try to deal with the Palestinian problem, and it is being attempted in 1982 with a combination of Israeli arrogance and American foot dragging, if not even acquiescence. Why should it work in Palestine when it failed in Vietnam, Algeria, Zimbabwe and so many other places?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel avoiding losses in its forces by not attacking

The observer of the daily clashes between the forces of the Zionist invasion and the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces in Beirut understands that the enemy is gradually escalating its brutal shelling operations, as part of its plan to avoid the heavy losses which would be inflicted on its forces if it were to try and launch a large-scale invasion of the Lebanese capital.

It is also noticeable that the slow military attrition is accompanied with attempts of political and psychological attrition based on false and fabricated news about the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO's) acceptance of this and that of the liquidative and capitulative plans.

The military and the political sides of the Zionist plan is based on the assurance that the PLO has nothing except its fighters and limited quantities of arms and ammunition which strengthens its stand and enables it to adhere to its positions. The PLO has no other political and military sources of

support.

We believe that this Israeli assurance is based on the full understanding of the Israeli leaders that the Arab silence on what is happening in Lebanon speaks of an Arab military impotence, as well as a clear Arab stand towards the PLO. Israel is not the only party waiting to witness the capitulation of the PLO, nor is it the United States alone. The people who are waiting to witness the surrender and capitulation of the PLO are those who place their bets on the U.S. "peace" and the Zionist "justice". They are the people who silence their rifles awaiting for peace to come to them without any efforts on their part.

But we say to Israel and the United States and all those people who are waiting that a peerless steadfastness like that of the Palestinians and the Lebanese people will force you to wait until the last bullet is fired and the last drop of blood is shed.

Al Dustour: Germans' experience with Nazis dictates their policy

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will arrive in Jordan on Monday. We welcome the German guest in our country, hoping that his visit will help crystallising a German stand that becomes Germany's status in the European community. We also hope that this stand will be harmonious with the good relations which link Germany with Jordan and the Arab Nation. It is also hoped this stand will conform to the role Germany should play having in mind the past wars and tragedies which befell the German people due to the adventures of the Nazi rule.

Adopting a policy based on logic and concern for justice and peace, Germany will hopefully support the French trend in Europe. This trend was clearly explained when the French president

said that Israeli practices in Lebanon are like the practices of the Nazis in the countries the latter occupied.

A country with Germany's experience and trend of independence which was clear in the German foreign policy, is capable of exerting positive efforts in order to put an end to the barbaric aggression being launched against Lebanon. Germany is capable of achieving a lot for the Palestinians and their legitimate rights. Germany can recognise the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We welcome the German guest hoping that his visit result in concrete steps to deter the aggression and to stop the spreading of the fire which the neo-Nazis have kindled in Lebanon.

Cynical attempts succeed to deflate Thatcher's triumphant mood

By Alison Maitland
Reuter

LONDON — An impending inquiry into the Falklands conflict has stirred controversy even before it begins, deflating the triumphant mood of the British government following its military victory.

The planned government inquiry sparked a bitter row between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and former prime minister Edward Heath, angered opposition parties and set constitutionalists scratching their heads. What caused it was Mrs. Thatcher's view that the inquiry, set up to discover whether the crisis might have been avoided, should extend back to 1965 and investigate three previous administrations as well as her own. Misjudgments about Argentine intentions did not begin with the present government, her supporters argued.

But opposition members of parliament, who had demanded the inquiry to determine if the Conservative government was at fault in failing to prevent the Falklands occupation by Argentine forces last April, saw this as an attempt at evasion. One Labour M.P. declared: "There can now be no doubt that the Prime Minister's intention is to cover the matter up. That is why she wants an inquiry

going back almost 20 years."

The inquiry is almost certain to embarrass the government. Critics have already pounced on a letter Mrs. Thatcher signed two months before Argentina attacked the British colony, scolding a 10-week conflict that cost over 1,000 lives.

It was a reply to a member of the Conservative Party who questioned the wisdom of withdrawing the icebreaker Endurance, the only British ship on duty in South Atlantic waters near the Falklands. "Our judgment," Mrs. Thatcher wrote, "is that the presence of the royal marines garrison which—unlike HMS Endurance—is permanently stationed in the Falklands in sufficient deterrent against any possible aggression."

Argentinians poorly assessed

Whether British policy towards the Falklands led Argentina to think that Britain would not fight for its remote colony is central to the inquiry. So is the question whether later, when the Argentine assault was imminent, intelligence reports failed to give the government warning, or whether a warning was ignored. Mrs. Thatcher argued that to answer these questions fairly the defence assessments made by her government must be compared with those of previous administrations.

Forced to back down

But opposition pressure finally forced her to back down. She announced this week that the inquiry would concentrate on her government's responsibilities, while simply "taking account" of relevant factors in past administrations. The opposition case was given an unexpected boost by Edward Heath, prime minister from 1970 to 1974 and ousted as Conservative Party leader by Mrs. Thatcher the following year.

In a scornful parliamentary tirade against Mrs. Thatcher, which astonished even seasoned political observers, he demanded to know by what right she presumed to institute an inquiry into the policies of previous governments. He had no objection, he said, to the record of his administration being examined, but he had not been asked. And, he added pointedly, those who had experienced the treatment of former administrations by Mrs. Thatcher and her advisers could have "no confidence whatever" in an inquiry set up without consultation with previous leaders.

Mr. Heath's enemies on the right of the party—and he has many—were quick to dub this a purely personal attack by the former prime minister, launched in a fit of pique over Mrs. Thatcher's success in handling the Falklands crisis.

Political observers said the nut-burst had more to do with Mr. Heath's deep resentment over the way Mrs. Thatcher and her friends had consistently reviled his government—in which they themselves played prominent parts.

Personal feud

However personal the feud, Mr. Heath's intervention threw up the thorny constitutional question of whether a prime minister had an automatic right to consult a previous cabinet's papers. Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Heath that she had, adding that it was her intention to ask the agreement of former prime ministers "as a matter of courtesy."

A Thatcher aide said that government papers were state property and it was for the government of the day to decide who should have access to them. The papers would not in any case be seen by Mrs. Thatcher but only by the inquiry panel, on which the government would have minority representation, the aide said.

But constitutionalists voiced misgivings, arguing that it was long-established convention that cabinet documents, and the advice given to ministers by civil servants, were locked away when a new

administration came to office. One expert, Sir Barnett Cocks, said it would "destroy all freedom of speech in cabinet" if ministers thought what they said might be disclosed to a future inquiry.

Thatcher's cover-up

This week Mrs. Thatcher named a widely respected liberal peer and former ambassador to Washington, Lord Franks, 77, as chairman of the inquiry team, a choice acceptable to all parties.

But her compromise between a 17-year probe that would spread the blame and a simple grilling of her own administration came too late to pacify her critics.

At best, they argue, she showed discourtesy in failing to consult the former leaders whose papers she wanted examined. At worst she tried to turn attention from her government's part in the crisis.

"Whatever Mrs. Thatcher's intentions," said a senior political commentator, "she has made the inquiry look like a cover-up. Over-laying the clean and gallant military victory, from which many uncomplicated political dividends could have been extracted, we now have a post mortem seemingly defiled by political calculation."

Was Sadat's death necessary to change the scenario in Egypt's politics?

Egypt is resorted to by those who alienated it

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuter

CAIRO — Estranged from most Arab states for making peace with Israel, Egypt is once again seeking to restore its image by tackling the Palestinian problem.

The latest drive centres on President Hosni Mubarak's offer to let the beleaguered Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) set up a government-in-exile in Cairo.

Senior government officials say that from this base the PLO could start a dialogue with Israel.

The officials say that such a dialogue, hitherto spurned by the PLO, now remains the only path which they can follow in view of their crushing losses in Lebanon.

"A Palestinian settlement sponsored by Egypt is the only way out short of suicide in West Beirut," one political analyst said.

Camp David or otherwise?

But Egypt has not yet made clear whether the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue should conform to the Camp David summit accords of 1978 on which the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was based, or whether it should follow some new formula arising from the Lebanon conflict.

The PLO has been boycotting the Egyptian-Israeli talks on autonomy for the 1.3 million Arabs

living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, saying they are aimed at perpetuating Israel's occupation of these areas. The talks are part of the Camp David process.

"It does not matter now whether this dialogue takes place within the framework of Camp David or not," minister of state for foreign affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali told Reuters. "We are dealing with the problem pragmatically," he said.

Asked to comment on Egypt's offer to act as the host to a provisional Palestinian government, PLO official Saïd Kamal replied: "We do not object to the idea in principle but we do not think the timing is suitable."

"As a guerrilla organisation we have the recognition of more than a hundred sovereign nations, so why should we take the trouble now of starting this all over again," Mr. Kamal told Reuters in an interview.

No armed Palestinians

President Mubarak has said he was ready to let the PLO leadership in Cairo take up the political struggle. But he made clear he will not accept any armed Palestinians on Egyptian soil. But Mr. Kamal says the first step in this direction should be Washington's recognition of the right to self-determination for his people. "Only this could create a suitable atmosphere for mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel which could eventually lead to negotiations," he added.

The outcome of such negotiations could bring more problems, according to Sayed Yassin, direc-

tor of the centre of political and strategic studies. "In any negotiations a minimum of equal footing is needed, and that is something that certainly does not exist now between the Palestinians and the Israelis," Mr. Yassin said.

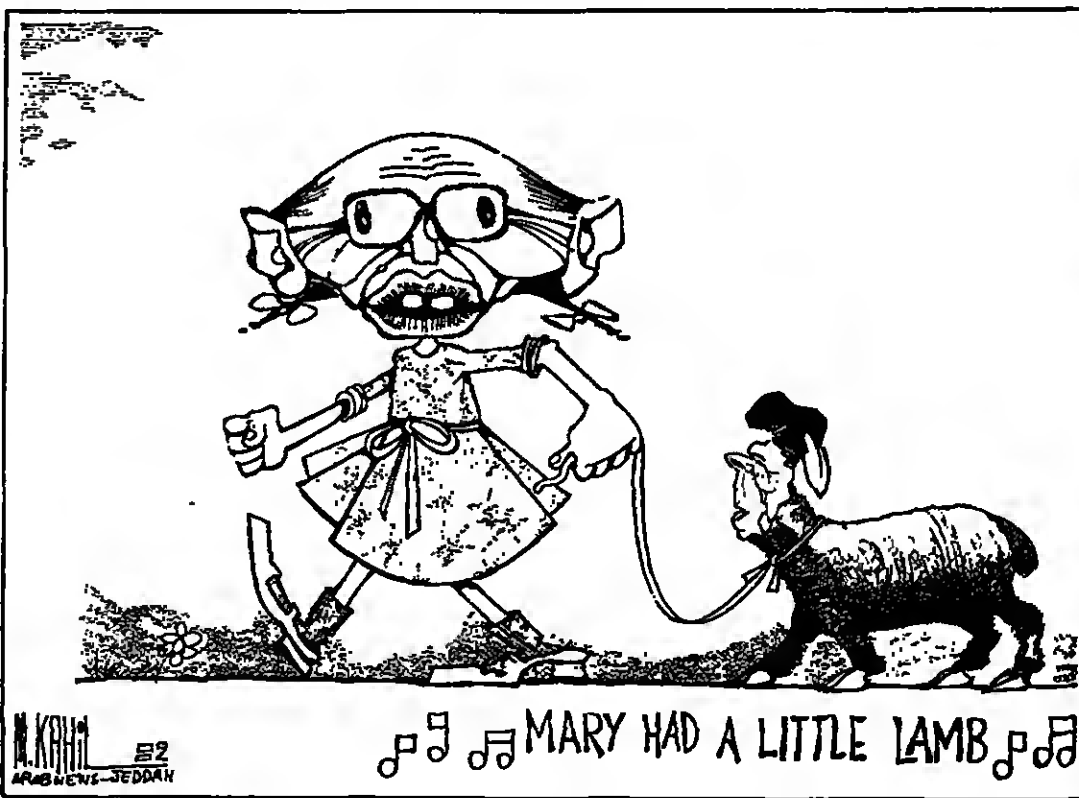
Why to concede?

Former prime minister Mustafa Khalil said in an interview published this week he did not think Prime Minister Menachem Begin would be disposed to make concessions following Israel's military successes. "Why should he meet other parties half way? I believe Israel will be more intransigent in any future talks," Dr. Khalil said.

Dr. Khalil, who headed the Egyptian side in the early stages of the autonomy talks, said: "The invasion of Lebanon will make the Palestinians stay away not only from the autonomy negotiations but also from any other future peace drive."

During more than three years of autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States, hardly any tangible progress was made. Israel insisted on limiting autonomy to purely local matters while Egypt and the U.S. sought greater powers for the Palestinians. The talks reached deadlock this year after a venue dispute. Israel now insists that some of the future talks be held in Jerusalem, proclaimed by the Jewish state as its unified and eternal capital.

Egypt refuses to go there, arguing that the status of the city is among the issues to be discussed in the talks.



TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

02:30	Koran
02:50	Religious Programme
03:15	Fayrouz
03:50	Jouda
04:00	Emergencies
04:55	Sayings
05:10	Arabic Series
05:40	Local Programme
06:00	Religious Programme
06:35	Religious Programme
06:55	Local Programme
07:00	Tales from Ramadan
07:35	Religious Programme
07:45	Arabic Series
08:00	News in Arabic
08:30	The Holy Ka'aba
09:35	Local Programme
09:10	Arabic Series
11:10	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:00	News in Arabic
08:30	Comedy: Ladies Man
09:10	Documentary: The Greatest Show Part I
10:00	News in English
10:15	The Secret of the Midland Heights

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHZ. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHZ. SW

07:00	Sign on
07:30	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
07:40	Morning Show
10:40	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Summary
14:10	News Bulletin
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Old Favorites
17:30	Science Report

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Hays Arts Centre	65195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	64355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsat, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:48	Imrak
02:52	Fajr
04:38	(Sunrise) Shuruf
11:41	Dhuhur
15:22	'Asr
18:44	Maghreb
20:23	'Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Doha (RJ)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:00	Riyadh (SV)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
11:20	Ankara (TA)
12:10	Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:25	Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:40	Larana (RJ)
16:45	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:00	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:55	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
19:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
20:15	Tripoli (RJ)
22:05	Damascus (RJ)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)
06:30	Baghdad (RJ)
9:10	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

05:40	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Athens, Agaba (RJ)
08:15	Cairo (EA)
09:40	London (BA)
12:00	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
16:30	Rome (RJ)
19:45	Tripoli (RJ)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:30	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00	Larana (RJ)
12:00	Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:20	Ankara (TA)
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:00	Riyadh (SV)

13:00	Doha, Bahrain, Muscat (GA)
14:00	Cairo (RJ)
15:15	Athens, Tunis (TUA)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:10	Cairo (EA)
18:20	Baghdad (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:20	Damascus (RJ)
19:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
21:00	Bangkok (RJ)
21:15	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
02:10	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in fit	
Belgian franc	74.4/ 74.8
Dutch guilder	128.9/ 129.7
Egyptian guinea	350/ 355
French franc	169.2/ 170.2
Irqi dinar	573/ 585
Italian lire (for 100)	51.9/ 52.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	138.1/ 138.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1235/ 1241.6
Lebanese lire	68.6/ 69.5
Omani riyal	1102.9/ 1103.5
Qatari riyal	97.4/ 98.1
Saudi riyal	103.7/ 104.5
Swedish crown	57.7/ 58
Swiss franc	144.2/ 145.1
Syrian lire	60.4/ 60.9
UAE dirham	96.9/ 97.3
U.K. sterling pound	615.9/ 619.6
U.S. dollar	355/ 357
W. German mark	143.6/ 144.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Temperature around average and northerly to moderate wind in Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 16/30

Agaba 24/37

Deserts 19/36

Jordan Valley 22/37

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 30, Agaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Agaba 37 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Fire headquarters	22093-3
Police rescue	192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813913-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Matbas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsat	64171-4
University Hospital	545845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	67158
Al-Musasher, J. Hussein	67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali	65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77101-3
Al-Badr, J. Gharbiyah	75111
Army, Marja	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN	
Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Lubaddeh	55560
Dr. Nabil Al Maadi	38356
Al-Ahli, J. Kubbah pharmacy	25141
Barjawi pharmacy	56585
Al-Jalil pharmacy	44554
Qurubah pharmacy	73375
Al-Kayali taxi	35680
Grand Palace taxi	67079
Al-Nail taxi	44433
Faisal taxi	32051
Al-Rashid taxi	22023
ZAKA	
Royal pharmacy	(---)
IRIBD	
Dr. Musa Malkawi	2449
Aylabul pharmacy	5257

GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	66412
Price complaints	61176
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Uppertown price in fit per kg.	
Apple (African)	450/400
Apple (American)	500/450
Apple (Double Red)	300/200
Apple (Golden)	280/200
Apple (Local)	240/200
Apple (Starline)	360/300
Apricot (Large)	400/300
Apricot (Small)	300/200
Banana	400/300
Banana (Malabar)	225/180
Beans (string)	360/300
Broad Beans	170/140
Cabbage	100/80
Carrot	150/120
Cauliflower (white)	210/160
Chervil	440/360
Cucumber (large)	200/160
Cucumber (small)	300/250
Eggplant (small)	210/160
Eggplant (large)	140/100
Garlic	550/500
Grape leaves	300/250
Hot Green Pepper	320/280
Lemon	360/300
Melion	100/80
Marrow (large)	340/300
Marrow (small)	280/220
Melon	280/200
Okra	400/300
Onion (dry)	140/120
Onion (green)	240/200
Parsley	100/100
Peas	300/200
Peas (string)	300/200
Peas (small)	250/200
Plum (Yellow)	200/150
Plum (Red)	140/100
Potato (imported)	150/100
Radish	150/100
Red Chervil	450/380
Sage	340/300
Sweet Pepper	340/300
Tomato	280/200
Water Melon	180/130

هكذا من اجل

Mark Newham reports on a European Commission study of the future of solar electricity.

Sunny future lies ahead for solar cells

STRESA, Italy — By the end of the century European manufacturers of solar photovoltaic cells will be making enough cells each year to generate 1,000 megawatts of electricity a year, according to a solar electricity study to be published by the EEC Commission. This equivalent to the output of an average-sized nuclear power station.

The results of the study was announced at the EEC's photovoltaics conference held in May in Stresa, Italy, by Mike Starr of the British engineering consultants, Sir William Halcrow, which pieced together the study for the Commission. He said Europe would have 200,000 megawatts of photovoltaic power plant installed, generating 10 per cent of the continent's electricity.

But the 600 delegates from 30 countries were warned by Mr.

Starr that the EEC's projections would be achieved only as long as the photovoltaics industry continued to receive substantial support from governments and other public agencies such as the commission. Without this support, he said, photovoltaic cell and module production would fall well below the levels published in the study.

So far, governments, public agencies and private companies world-wide have spent about \$1 billion on photovoltaic research, development and demonstration, Mr. Starr calculates. This level of investment, he said, must be continued and, if possible, increased substantially to allow researchers, manufacturers and companies to improve the technologies involved, reduce costs and find markets for their products. Some public bodies have

already allocated large amounts of money to the sector. The Commission, for example, has allocated about \$30 million to photovoltaics and is considering a major increase in its next three year budget.

Italy has also recognised the immense potential of renewable energies in general and photovoltaics in particular. It has granted its newly-created alternative energy agency, Ente Nazionale Energie Alternative (Enelna) a budget of L3 billion (\$2.3 million) for renewable energy in the 1982 to 1984 period, 20 per cent of which will fund photovoltaics work. Italy, said Mr. Starr, was a prime candidate for a thriving photovoltaics industry. Not only did it have public bodies willing to sink large amounts of capital into photovoltaics, but it also had a sunny climate and about

70,000 houses in remote areas not connected to electricity grids. Electricity, presently supplied in these areas by small diesel generators, costs up to 50 cents a kilowatt hour — more than the cost of electricity from some present-day photovoltaic generators.

Photovoltaic system costs are gradually declining and as long as financial support level are maintained, Mr. Starr saw no reason why costs could not be reduced to about \$5 per peak watt by 1990 and further to between \$1.6 and 3.5 per peak watt by the end of the century.

At these system prices, the study concludes that by 1995 about 100,000 photovoltaic units in the 50 watt capacity range for small scale consumer uses will be installed annually through Europe. Similar-sized systems for

navigation aids, telecommunications and cathodic protection will reach an annual installation rate of 50,000 units. Installations in this small-scale, stand-alone system sector will be in the order of 12 megawatts a year by 1995.

In the larger stand-alone system sector, with systems averaging about 5 kilowatts substituting for small diesel sets, by 1999 about 4,000 units will be installed each year rising to 8,000 by 1995. The 1995 annual installation rate, therefore, will be in the order of 40 megawatts.

In both these sectors, however, market penetration will peak at these levels and annual installation rates will level off, Mr. Starr believes.

This will not be the case with large-scale grid-connected and industrial and central power sta-

tion photovoltaic systems. Mr. Starr thinks that only from 1995 onwards will photovoltaics begin to penetrate these sectors and that by the year 2000 grid-connected residential systems up to 25 kilowatts output will be being installed at the rate of 800 megawatts a year. This will rise to 2,000 megawatts a year by 2025.

In the industrial sector where systems averaging 100 kilowatts each will be installed, Mr. Starr calculates that 1,000 Mw of photovoltaics will have been installed by the turn of the century.

Central power stations will need substantially larger photovoltaic capacities in the 200 Mw range and calculations show that by 2025 about 50,000 Mw of photovoltaics will have been installed for central power generation. The bulk of this installation will take place from

2000 onwards. Taking a base installation rate of one megawatt expected next year, these levels of installation represent an annual growth rate of about 50 per cent resulting in a 1,000 megawatt a year installation rate by the end of the century. If the rate continues unchecked into the first quarter of the 21st century, Europe will have about 200,000 megawatts of photovoltaics installed by the year 2025 generating 10 per cent of the European community's electricity.

In a world context, since the market for photovoltaics through the rest of the world is several times larger than the European market, Mr. Starr's study predicts annual world sales of photovoltaics at \$5 billion to \$10 billion by the year 2000. In an effort to ensure that the European photo-

voltaics industry is ready to cope with this expected surge in demand, the EEC Commission started a programme last year to demonstrate the large-scale use of photovoltaic systems. Originally, it planned to part-fund the construction of 19 photovoltaic generators with a total capacity of 1.3 Mw with at least one generator in each of the 10 member states.

Political, technical and financial problems have forced the Commission to cut back on the programme and the latest adjustments mean that now 17 generators will be built in nine of the ten EEC countries. Denmark is the only country not included in the programme. First of the 17 is expected on line on Crete next month and the remaining projects will be completed by June next year.

In spite of early difficulties, the Commission is confident that the generators will be forerunners of hundreds of 100kw-plus sized generators likely to spring up all over Europe once the early models have proved themselves.

— Financial Times news feature

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SPORTS

Spanish organiser Saporta reviews finals with a sense of achievement

MADRID (R) — Spain's experience in staging the 1982 World Cup finals was not always a happy one but Raimundo Saporta, the man charged with organising it all, looked back Monday with a sense of achievement.

The organisers had many critics, including Joao Havelange, Brazilian President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), who waded in Sunday with a claim that Spain had ignored some of its obligations.

But Saporta preferred to dwell on what had been achieved. On the home front the benefits included improvements in stadiums, airports and television and Saporta also saw a wider triumph.

"The games were televised to the world and I am sure they made millions and millions of people happy. On top of all, last night's (Sunday night's) was a worthy final, without violence," Saporta said.

The final ended in a 3-1 win for Italy over West Germany and Saporta must have breathed a sigh of relief that there was no need of

a replay in Madrid's Bernabeu stadium Tuesday.

Italy, having disposed of Brazil, Argentina and Poland on their way to winning the trophy for a third time, were indeed worthy champions.

Artemio Franchi, Italian President of the European Football Union (UEFA) and a FIFA Vice-President, summed up his country's success like this: "I think Italy's victory is the triumph of Latin football, of technique, of improvisation, over the football of force."

No one could have relished Italy's success more than striker Paolo Rossi, goalkeeper and captain Dino Zoff and manager Enzo Bearzot.

Rossi was the man who came back from a two-year suspension to score six of his side's 12 goals after the first round.

Zoff, at the age of 40, held aloft the FIFA World Cup to the acclaim of thousands of adoring Italians and Bearzot, whose astute and unflinching management made it all possible, said simply: "This is the most beautiful day of my life."

World Cup quotes: Bitter, sharp

MADRID (R) — "We're always disappointed when we lose" finished number one in the "quotes of the World Cup" — but fortunately there were some priceless nuggets.

"I lost all for France" ... French winger Didier Six after missing a vital penalty against West Germany in the semi-final shootout.

"I know it often looks as though he is gripping on the pitch but that is certainly not the case" ... Soviet manager Konstantin Beskov talking about Oleg Blokhin on June 30.

"Blokkin spent more time talking than playing" ... Beskov after the Soviets went out four days later.

"I am not going to become a bourgeois capitalist if that's what people think" ... Poland's Zbigniew Boniek discussing his future life with Juventus in Italy.

"Italy attacked and we simply could not adjust to their unusual style of play" ... Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti after his team's 2-1 defeat.

"Of course I would love to see us attack and entertain. I certainly don't give specific instructions to

defend when we go one goal up — that just comes naturally to an Italian" ... frustrated Italian boss Enzo Bearzot.

"It's hard to believe Brazil are out. They were the best team in the World Cup" ... Pele.

"El Dumbo" ... Northern Ireland's players description of their team hotel outside Madrid.

"We've played on the principle 'stop a goal at the back and God help us to front'" ... West German defender Uli Stielke.

"Alf (Ramsey) got rid of wingers because when they didn't get the ball they stood around and picked their noses" ... England manager Ron Greenwood.

"If, once in your life, you've got a chance to play in the World Cup final, you'd play on one leg" ... injured West German captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

"We don't want to take the 1986 World Cup away from Colombia but if they cannot do it we are prepared to hold it in the United States" ... Henry Kissinger.

"It's the end of a cycle of Argentine football, eight years of hard work which history will judge" ...

Menotti.

"Loog knives will be sharpened in the search for victims to satisfy the thirst for justice. At the moment Santamaría is the top candidate for the guillotine... his performance has been disgraceful" ... Spanish newspaper El Pais after the exit of the hosts.

"It's incomprehensible that a professional player like Passarella should behave that way. Today he has confirmed he is a coward" ... Brazilian winger Eder talking about the Argentine captain's infamous tackle on Zico.

"Frankly, I don't think we stand a chance against Brazil" ... the (usually) wise Bearzot.

"In this sad World Cup the winners are FIFA and the publicity people... the big loser is Spain" ... Spanish newspaper Diario 16.

"The English supporters seem bent on provoking the Spanish fans and police" ... Madrid police official.

"I'm ashamed as a Spaniard and as the man in charge of security by the disproportionate intervention of some policeman" ... city councillor Jose Barrionuevo after British fans were ejected from a bar.

Thrilling moments of finals

MADRID (R) — The 1982 World Cup finals left a rich assortment of memories, flashes of magic, feats of brilliance, moments of joy and sadness.

Twelve of the most enduring were:

—The second Algerian goal which beat the mighty West Germans in Gijon on June 16. Lakhdar Belloumi, the young forward whose reputation as a player to be ranked with Diego Maradona had been treated with scepticism outside his native land, scored it in style.

—June 22 and Scotland's fans, who had arrived amid fears that they might indulge in some of their renowned excesses, left as honorary citizens of Malaga. Locals bade them a tearful goodbye, waving Scottish flags and shouting

"Escocia, Escocia".

—Into the second round and on June 28 Poland's Zbigniew Boniek scores possibly the greatest hat-trick in World Cup history against Belgium — a searing shot, a deft header and a solo third goal demonstrating his outstanding ball control.

—July 2 was the day of the South American showdown between Brazil and Argentina. The mercurial Junior scored Brazil's third goal in a 3-1 win and celebrated with a quick-shoe shuffle that was pure Gene Kelly.

—The same match and Diego Maradona, the young Argentine, made the saddest World Cup exit since Pele was hacked out of the 1966 finals. Maradona was sent off for a lunging tackle on Batista. "My leg just went," said

Maradona.

—Paolo Rossi, out of the game for two years for his alleged role in the Italian betting scandal, announced his return as one of the game's deadliest finishers with all three of the goals that beat Brazil 3-2.

—Brazil's second goal that day was scored by the immaculate Falcão, displaying perfect balance and fierce shooting power as he drilled the ball through the eye of a heeler.

—West German hardman Uli Stielke became a whimpering, crumpled heap after missing West Germany's third penalty in the semi-final shootout against France.

—His grief turned to joy when Didier Six made a hash of the next kick. Six reacted with the saddest line of the finals: "I lost all for France."

—In torrential rain and with the heavens streaked with lightning rock-and-roll star Mick Jagger leapt onto the open stage at Madrid's Calderon stadium to signal the start of the Rolling Stones' July 7 concert.

—On the night of July 11, Dino Zoff, Italy's 40-year-old captain, and veteran of 106 internationals, raised aloft the solid-gold FIFA World Cup after his team's 3-1 final win over West Germany.

—Moments later Italian manager Enzo Bearzot was hoisted shoulder high by his grateful players and paraded round the Bernabeu stadium.

Massive crowd welcomes Italy's cup-winning squad

ROME (R) — A massive crowd welcomed home Italy's World Cup-winning soccer squad Monday.

Fans surged past helpless police cordons as the plane bearing the players and Italian President Sandro Pertini landed at Rome's Ciampino military airport.

Thousands took the day off work to greet the party who descended the aircraft steps led by manager Enzo Bearzot and captain Dino Zoff, passing the gold trophy from hand to hand.

The entire road system around the airport was blocked and flights were halted as the crowds spilled on to the aprons and runways.

Meanwhile the debris of a night of wild celebration littered the streets of Italy's cities. Newspapers made record sales and state and private television ran endless replays of the 3-1 victory over West Germany in Madrid.

The team was later attending a celebration lunch with President Pertini at the Presidential Palace.

Italy's mass-circulation sports papers, most of which had sneered at Italy's chances and savaged Bearzot's coaching in the first round, splashed huge pictures and banner headlines praising the victory.

The top selling Corriere Dello Sport sold over a quarter of a million extra copies and the sales of its competitor Gazzetta Dello Sport were up nearly 200,000.

But the weekly magazine L'Espresso described the polemical Italian sports journalists as the main losers in the World Cup.

Throughout the peninsula the cost of one of Italy's craziest nights for years was being added up.

Police reported numerous car crashes, at least 20 heart attacks in central Rome and many other accidents.

In Rome, one group of New Zealanders, taken for Germans by the crowds, found themselves thrown fully clad into the Trevi fountain.

In Genoa, police arrested a man who fired a shotgun at his neighbours to quieten their celebrations. Nobody was hurt.

But in southern Calabria two young men were gravely ill in hospital after a shooting incident during a parade of exuberant football supporters.

In Toronto, the city's half a million Italian immigrants celebrated with a boisterous all-night street party.

Police closed off 15 streets in Toronto's "Little Italy" district for the revelers.

One man rushed out into the street after the game, put an Italian flag on the ground and kissed it repeatedly. Even dogs were draped in the Italian colours.

Enzo Bearzot achieves lifetime ambition

MADRID (R) — At the age of 55, Enzo Bearzot fulfilled his lifetime ambition when he finally laid trembling hands on the World Cup trophy Sunday night.

Italy were worthy winners in Spain, beating Argentina, Brazil and Poland before disposing of European Champions West Germany 3-1 in an intriguing final.

Their success was due almost entirely to the thoughtful and likeable Bearzot, the man who singlehandedly convinced Italy that there was more to football than not losing.

The 1982 World Cup finals were better than expected — if not as good as they might have been — and littered with lovely memories, not least the sight of Bearzot puffing contentedly on his pipe while clutching the object of his desires.

There is no more popular man than Bearzot in football. His philosophy has always been at odds with Italian fashion but he stuck to his belief that it was the rest of the country which was out of step.

The Italian League is amongst the most defective in the world. Bearzot is a graduate of the Brazilian school where, although tactics are important, players are free to express their individualism on the pitch.

Paolo Rossi ran Bearzot close as the most influential man in the World Cup. The Juventus striker arrived in Spain after completing a two-year ban in April for his alleged role in the Italian betting scandal.

Rossi looked ring-rusty in the first round, scored a hat-trick in the 3-2 win over Brazil, both goals

in the 3-0 defeat of Poland in the semifinals and took his tally to six against the West Germans.

Brazil and France brought the champagne to the party.

The Brazilians had nine outstanding players and if they had been stronger in the goalkeeping and centre-forward positions they would certainly have won the trophy for a fourth time.

The World Cup lost much of its glitter when Socrates, Zico, Falcão and company departed and it was left to the French to provide the sparkle.

Only their fragile temperament let them down in the semifinals when they led the competent but dull West Germans 3-1 only to lose in a penalty shoot-out.

The West Germans were also involved in one of the biggest upsets in the 52-year history of the World Cup when they lost 2-1 to Algeria in their opening game. Manager Jupp Derwall had said

before the game that he would catch the first train home if his team lost.

Poland, one of the most popular teams in the tournament, finished third when they beat France 3-2 in an unusually exciting play-off for the lesser placings.

But who knows what may have happened had Zbigniew Boniek, scorer of a memorable hat-trick against Belgium, not missed the semifinal clash with Italy due to suspension.

Defending champions Argentina never looked like continuing their reign in Spain, although they survived until the second round.

Diego Maradona, nicknamed Maradona, arrived with his \$7.7 m. transfer to Barcelona, arrived wearing the mantle of the "greatest" footballer on earth, relinquished by Pele.

Most of the Italians also ended up in tears but that was one of the happier pictures from 1982.

Civic reception for beaten finalists

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Thousands of cheering fans packed the square in front of Frankfurt's town hall Monday as beaten World Cup finalists West Germany arrived for a civic reception.

The disappointment of Sunday night's 3-1 defeat by Italy was forgotten in the general good humour and pride at the team's performance.

Other fans lined the route from the airport to see the players drive past in a motorcade.

A huge cheer greeted captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge as he led the squad onto the town hall balcony. The players waved and tossed flowers to the chanting crowds.

Traffic came to a standstill as lorry drivers stopped to hoot and wave as the team drove into town after an airport welcome from former West German trainer Helmut Schoen, whose 1974 team won the World Cup.

The players expressed mixed feelings about their performance. "We didn't expect this kind of reception. It's a great surprise," said blond Hamburg striker Horst Hrubesch.

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WORLD

Soviet defence chief assails U.S. hard line on medium-range missiles

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov assailed the United States Monday, accusing it of refusing to soften its position at medium-range nuclear missile talks in Geneva.

In a lengthy indictment of U.S. Nuclear Arms Strategy published by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, Marshal Ustinov said: "The impression is growing that the United States does not intend to make constructive steps in response to our initiatives at the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons."

Diplomats said the attack reflected bitter frustration by the Soviet side that the United States was not prepared to budge from its proposals as outlined publicly before the talks began last November.

In February, Kremlin leader

Leonid Brezhnev levelled a similar charge against Washington, accusing the U.S. of dragging its feet. Monday's attack indicated Moscow felt little had changed since then.

Marshal Ustinov said: "It (the United States) does not go any further than its notorious Zero Option. The question now has become more or less: Either unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union or the creation of an impasse at the talks with a view to dragging them out indefinitely, accusing us of lacking in good will and implementing the plan for NATO's modernisation."

The so-called Zero Option proposed by Washington is for the Soviet Union to remove its triple-warhead SS-20 missiles and other "Eurostrategic weapons" in exchange for a moratorium on

nearly 600 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles which it plans to deploy in Western Europe from next year if the talks fail.

The Soviet Union has called for a moratorium on further missile deployments and says an agreement to reduce missile stocks by two-thirds should be possible by 1990.

It has also announced suspension of missile deployment west of the Urals.

Marshal Ustinov said: "In this connection I would like to make one point clear: The USSR will not embark on unilateral disarmament."

Progress would be held up at the talks if the American side continued to insist on leaving out of the framework of the talks its forward-based nuclear systems and British and French nuclear

weapons, he added.

The Soviet Union argues that both sides have about 1,000 medium-range nuclear missile carriers. It includes British and French missiles and U.S. forward-based systems in its calculations.

Of the parallel Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) which began last month in Geneva, Marshal Ustinov said both sides had to conduct the talks taking account of each other's legitimate interests and preserving "everything positive" achieved in previous Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

He said the talks really should aim at limiting and reducing strategic arms "and not serve as a cover for building up armaments and upsetting the existing parity..."

U.N. chief upset at failure of arms session

AMSTERDAM (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday he was extremely disappointed about the results of the special United Nations session on disarmament which ended in New York on Saturday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar told reporters on his arrival for a two-day visit to the Netherlands: "I expected much better results. For me personally it is a frustration."

The special U.N. session admitted defeat at its final meeting after failing to produce a comprehensive programme for arms reduction and control. A report approved unanimously by the final meeting of the 157-nation assembly fell far short of goals set for the five-week session.

The secretary-general, here as part of a tour of Europe, said: "We will not desist from seeking to convince all member states that the only way to achieve peace and understanding is pursuit of genuine, honest and concrete policies towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament."

Indians vote to elect new president

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian legislators voted Monday in elections to choose India's next president with former Home Minister Zail Singh, a supporter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, virtually certain to win.

Mr. Singh, 66, was nominated by Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party which has a majority in the electoral college which will elect the president.

The opposition candidate is Hans Raj Khanna, a former supreme court judge.

More than 4,600 members from the two national houses of parliament and 21 state assemblies will choose the new president, India's seventh. The result is expected on Thursday.

Opposition parties have criticised the Congress (I) nomination of Mr. Singh because of his ardent support for Mrs. Gandhi. They say he will not be an impartial president.

Bishops urge for Ugandan unity

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's Anglican bishops have Monday urged President Milton Obote to join them in efforts to unite Ugandans and bring peace to a country now torn by guerrilla war.

Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi, said President Obote, who met the bishops in Kampala Sunday, called on all Ugandans to support him in his efforts to bring peace and stability.

The churchmen, led by Archbishop Sylvester Nyanzi, expressed concern at the lack of security in some areas where guerrillas were operating against President Obote's government, and asked him to do more, the radio said.

The bishops affirmed their support for the government's policy of reconciliation and said that the church and the state had a common responsibility to bring services to the people. But the church could not render effective service when insecurity prevailed, the bishops said.

Report of Buckingham Palace break-in correct

LONDON (R) — British members of parliament Monday demanded tighter security at Buckingham Palace after official sources confirmed that an intruder had broken into Queen Elizabeth's bedroom.

The intruder sat on the queen's bed less than two metres away from her and talked to her for 10 minutes before she was able to summon help, according to a report in Monday's Daily Express.

Eventually, when the man asked for a cigarette, the queen summoned a footman, the newspaper said. The footman entered the room and the man was detained.

Government sources said the report of the incident, which took place early last Friday morning, was substantially correct.

The queen's security had been tightened and a police inquiry had been set up to look at what went wrong and what might be done to ensure the incident was not repeated, the sources said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was very seriously concerned, they said. She cancelled her appearance at a ceremony marking the 60th birthday of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) so as to be in parliament for a statement by Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw later Monday.

Mrs. Thatcher discussed the incident with Mr. Whitelaw at her Downing Street residence Monday morning.

The Daily Express said Mr. Whitelaw, who is responsible for law enforcement including the protection of the royal family, might offer to resign over the

affair. But a Thatcher aide ruled this out. There appeared to have been a failure in the operation of security arrangements rather than in the arrangements themselves, he said.

Politicians in the ruling Conservative Party were aghast at news of the break-in. "If it is true, it is horrific," said parliamentarian Harry Greenway. "It seems utterly incredible and breathtaking that someone should be able to worm his way into Buckingham Palace and the queen's own private apartment in this way."

"We must be reassured by the home secretary that a major review of security at least is under way."

According to the Daily Express, the queen, 56, remained calm throughout her ordeal, talking quietly to the intruder.

"Eventually," the newspaper said, "the man asked for a cigarette. The queen pointed out that she did not have any in the bedroom, but would arrange for some to be brought to him."

"Having gained the intruder's confidence, the queen opened the door of her bedroom and summoned a footman who was on duty in the corridor."

"On the pretence of bringing cigarettes, the footman entered the bedroom and the man was detained."

The newspaper said the queen had been very brave. "By being calm she did not alarm the man — or he would have been completely different story," it added.

Sihanouk criticises Hanoi

BANGKOK (R) — Kampuchea's Prince Norodom Sihanouk, calling himself a figurehead president without territorial power, Monday equated Vietnam's present leadership with that of Nazi Germany.

The former head of state spoke at a Bangkok press conference after his new "government" of three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups was proclaimed on Kampuchean soil at an undisclosed site near the Thai border on Friday.

Prince Sihanouk, president of the coalition dedicated to ending the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, compared Hanoi's leadership with Adolf Hitler and said its promises were worthless.

Vietnam, he charged, wanted to swallow up Kampuchea and take it off the map just as Nazi Germany's leader had conquered Austria and Czechoslovakia in the late 1930s. Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December, 1978, ousting the Khmer Rouge government.

Prince Sihanouk's coalition links the Khmer Rouge, widely condemned for a genocidal record during nearly four years in power in Phnom Penh, with his own

Mouline faction and the non-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KNLF) of the prince's former Prime Minister, Son Sann.

The prince said taking decisions by consensus was one of the "solid guarantees" against Khmer Rouge domination of the group.

Recalling his own past remark that joining the "incorrigible assassins" of the Khmer Rouge was like putting a lamb with a wolf, the prince added: "I am a lamb. Son Sann is also a lamb. We have to choose between being eaten by Khmers or being eaten by Vietnamese."

"As Khmers we prefer to be eaten by Khmers because we are nationalists."

On behalf of the coalition, Prince Sihanouk appealed to Vietnam to attend a reconvened session of the United Nations-sponsored international conference on Kampuchea.

Austrian Foreign Minister Wilfried Pahr, chairman of the conference when it first met in July last year, will visit Hanoi this week.

Reagan denies he's relaxing embargo against Poles, Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan reacted angrily Monday when asked if he was softening on economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

The New York Times last Friday had said the administration was seeking some sign of an easing of martial law in Poland so it could relax sanctions, including a ban on U.S. equipment for a Soviet gas pipeline that has upset America's allies.

Asked on a flight back to Washington after an 11-day California holiday if he was softening on the sanctions, Mr. Reagan looked angry.

"Let me give you a friendly warning. A lot of those so-called leaks, they don't know what the hell they are talking about," he said.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had earlier said of the newspaper report: "It is certainly not correct."

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

German Red Cross ship arrives with supplies for Lebanon

BONN (R) — A ship owned by the West German Red Cross arrived at the Lebanese port of Jounieh from Cyprus Monday with medical teams and supplies for civilian casualties of the Lebanon conflict, a Red Cross spokesman said here. He said the 1,089-ton Flora, in service for the International Red Cross, carried 10 ambulances, two Land Rovers and 180 tonnes of flour, powdered milk, cooking utensils, soap, blankets and medicines. Four doctors and other medical staff were on board. The ship, which can also accommodate 215 patients, would probably return to Larnaca Tuesday to load more supplies, he said. The Flora's captain reported no difficulties on the trip, although an Israeli patrol boat detained the ship for 20 minutes in Lebanese waters to ask its destination and intentions, the spokesman said.

Moroccans seize 11 Spanish trawlers

RABAT (R) — Eleven Spanish trawlers were seized by Moroccan naval patrols at the weekend for infringement of fishing regulations in coastal waters, the Moroccan news agency MAP reported Monday. Five were seized between Safi and Al Jadida south of Casablanca and six off Larache north of Rabat, the agency said.

Iranian diplomats back in W. Germany

BONN (R) — Iran reopened its diplomatic missions in West Germany Monday, 12 days after closing them in protest at a court decision to deport 21 student supporters of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The students were among 84 Iranians arrested in the city of Mainz in April after attacking anti-Khomeini activists on the university campus with knives, knuckle-dusters, and clubs. The Iranian embassy said in a statement it was satisfied with a letter from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati in which he expressed respect for the new Islamic order in Iran. Foreign Ministry sources quoted Mr. Genscher as saying in the letter, delivered to Tehran last Thursday, that the decision to expel the Iranians was a judicial measure against violent individuals and not a political move against Iran. The letter made no concession over the deportations, which are due to begin as soon as state authorities in Rhineland-Palatinate can arrange suitable transport. Both the West German airline Lufthansa and the Iranian state airline Iran Air have refused to carry the deportees and officials are working on complex plans to send them home overland.

Somali rebels report Ethiopians aided by foreign troops

MOGADISHU (R) — Somali guerrillas fighting Ethiopian control of the disputed Ogaden region have accused Ethiopia of using Soviet Bloc, Cuban and Libyan troops to attack Somali border villages in the past 10 days. Abdirasheed Sheikh Adan, leader of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), told a press conference here Sunday that Ethiopia was massing a 40,000-strong force along the border for an attack on Somalia. He said the force was Cuban-trained and the WSLF had evidence that Ethiopian ground and air forces supported by East Germans, Cubans and Libyans were responsible for a series of recent attacks on Somali villages. Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre meanwhile sent a message to Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), complaining about attacks in the Galdogob and Mudug regions. OAU leaders are due to meet next month in Libya, which together with Ethiopia and South Yemen has formed a tripartite defence pact to counter U.S. influence in the Horn of Africa. President Siad Barre has said he will not attend the Tripoli summit because of what he called Libyan terrorism. Sunday the Somali defence ministry said it had shot down an Ethiopian MiG-23 fighter.

W.Germans recover drowned soldier, tank

MANNHEIM, West Germany (R) — Rescue teams Sunday recovered the body of a U.S. soldier who drowned after his tank ran amok through the centre of Mannheim on Saturday and plunged into a river.

The 50-ton tank caused damage estimated at more than two million West German marks (\$800,000) as it careened through the city, scattering shoppers and wrecking a tram, 12 cars and a number of overhead power lines.

A U.S. military official said the driver, aged about 20, was trapped for more than 24 hours in the tank which fell upside down into five metres of water after running off a bridge over the river Neckar.

Divers were unable to enter the tank, hauled up by a barge using a large crane.

Army officials told a news conference that the driver had taken the tank without permission from the U.S. Eighth Infantry Division barracks in Mannheim.

The officials said he drove the

tank into the city before suddenly running amok through a pedestrian precinct. He was blocked by Military Police on a bridge over the Neckar.

The driver of the tank, which was carrying a normal load of ammunition but was without its firing mechanism, swung the main gun around as if to shoot at his pursuers before reversing into the river.

Four people, including an American soldier who jumped on the tank in an attempt to stop it, were injured in the incident, police said. They said passengers on a crowded tram which was wrecked in a collision with the tank were lucky not to be injured.

Brig.-Gen. Eugene Cromartie of the Eighth Infantry said safety precautions at the base may have to be reviewed.

"We know we can protect ourselves from the outside," he said. "Now we have to learn how to protect ourselves from the inside."

Polish paper cautions against more extremism

WARSAW (R) — Poland's hardline army newspaper said Monday moves to relax martial law could be speeded up if the moderate voices of the suspended trade union Solidarity pledged to avoid confrontation with the country's Communist leaders.

The paper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, repeated earlier bitter attacks on the radical elements of the union, but included an unusually conciliatory appeal to what it called "wise and patriotic-minded Solidarity activists."

It urged internal national and regional Solidarity leaders to take the initiative by "clearly and firmly dissociating themselves from confrontation-oriented actions."

Solidarity leader Mr. Lech Walesa has made no official statements.

Polish authorities are involved in delicate moves to ease martial law restrictions while keeping a tight grip on internal security and political power, a grip almost prized open by Solidarity during its 16 months of activity.

Church and diplomatic sources expect the bulk of those interned in camps and prisons throughout Poland to be released on July 22, Poland's national day. The overnight curfew imposed last December has been lifted.

Death of girl brings U.S. air crash toll to 153

KENNER, Louisiana (R) — Arthur Cummings lost six children last week, five of them in a Boeing 727 which crashed into a residential suburb of New Orleans on Friday.

The confirmed fatality toll in the crash of the Pan American airliner rose to 153 Sunday with the death in hospital of a six-year-old girl who was playing in a friend's home when it was struck by aircraft wreckage.

Seven other people, from three families, were killed instantly on the ground, together with all 138 passengers and seven crew aboard Pan American World Airways flight 759.

Two of eight people injured were still in critical condition. In San Diego, California, ash-faced Mr. Cummings told reporters: "to lose six children in one week — I just cannot describe the shock and the sorrow."

He had driven with members of his family from Michigan to attend the funeral of his son Lawrence, killed in a motorcycle accident in Santee, a small town outside San Diego.

When they arrived in Santee an undertaker was waiting with the sad news — two of Mr. Cummings' daughters and three of his grandsons had died in the New Orleans air crash.

Sri Lankan judge insists hijacker stay behind bars

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan magistrate Monday rejected a lawyer's application for the release on bail of hijacker Sepala Ekanayake.

Ekanayake, a 33-year-old Sri Lankan, hijacked an Italian airliner to Bangkok last month and received a ransom of \$300,000 after threatening to blow it up with the 261 people aboard.

He is in jail on two weeks' remand until July 16, on charges of extortion and retaining stolen money.

Magistrate Sarath Gunatilleke rejected arguments by Ekanayake's lawyer that the court had no jurisdiction to remand the hijacker.

The magistrate, however, released on bail Ekanayake's brother, Sathiyapala, who had also been remanded until July 16 on a charge of retaining \$10,000 of the ransom money.

A senior state lawyer, Upawansa Yapa, who appeared for the prosecution, did not object to the release of Sathiyapala on bail.

Mr. Yapa, however, strongly opposed the application to release Sepala Ekanayake saying that investigations in Sri Lanka and abroad would be strongly hampered if he was given bail.

Ekanayake hijacked the Alitalia Boeing 747, which was on a scheduled flight from Rome to Hong Kong with stopovers in Delhi and Bangkok, on June 30. He had boarded the plane in Delhi.

His estranged Italian wife, Anna Aldrovandi, and their four-year-old son flew from Italy to join him in Bangkok at his insistence before he released the passengers.

The confirmed result of the poll is unlikely to be known until early in August when parliament sits and the warring members of parliament are obliged at last to declare their allegiance.

The task of journalists and others trying to follow the haggling and the politicians' public statements are sometimes aimed at fooling their rivals.

Voting in the election, the second since independence from Australia in 1975, began on June 5 and continued for three weeks as polling teams fanned out into remote areas, crossing some of the most rugged jungle and mountains in the world, where 700 different languages are spoken.

Vote counting, with assistance from the computer, began last week and is expected to last five days. It left officials at the tally room in a Port Moresby football stadium hilly-eyed with exhaustion.

But the greatest problem was to discover what had happened even when the results of the voting were known. This was because the party

affiliation of particular candidate was often a matter of debate.

As results were posted on tally boards during the counting, huddles of political consultants complex lists of the country's politicians.

Their aim was to discover the relative strength of the various parties, to lot more complicated here than in countries with more tightly disciplined groupings.

Papua New Guinea parties are loose conglomerations of individuals. Candidates often change their party after being elected if a rival grouping lures them away with promises of political office or other patronage.

There are few ideological differences between the parties but the country has a highly developed spoils system. With most candidates elected as individuals on the basis of local issues, all potential members of a coalition government want to know what personal advantage they will gain from supporting any particular leader.

The biggest lure is a ministry

NEWS ANALYSIS

And much of the analysis about whether Mr. Somare can form a government is based on assessments of how many ministries he can offer supporters from outside Pangu — whilst keeping how own men happy.

In the current horse-trading most attention is focused on a group of uncommitted independents. Experts say these men and even some members of the main parties are likely to shift their allegiance from day to day and to promise more than one leader their support, adding to the confusion.

One senior electoral official told Reuters weekly: "They can be Pangu today and another party tomorrow."

There are few ideological differences between the parties but the country has a highly developed spoils system. With most candidates elected as individuals on the basis of local issues, all potential members of a coalition government want to know what personal advantage they will gain from supporting any particular leader.

The biggest lure is a ministry

Papua New Guinea shows how 'ultimate in democracy' works

By Barry Moody
Reuters

PORT MORESBY — Papua New Guinea's political system, as illustrated by the country's general election, is likely to leave an observer used to a more orthodox system scratching his head in bewilderment.

A month after voting began and nearly a week after the results in each seat were declared, the new government is still not known because of a uniquely Melanesian style of post election bargaining which makes the total electoral process last for two months.

The Pangu Party of former Prime Minister Michael Somare won twice as many seats as any other grouping and the five parties in the previous governing coalition suffered severe losses.

Although Pangu fell short of an absolute majority in the 109 seat parliament, Mr. Somare says he already has the numbers to form a government. This was quickly denied by other parties and although the former prime minister is favourite there is still no certainty about who will be the country's new leader.

Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan and foreign diplomats have paid tribute to the democracy evident in Papua New Guinea only seven years after independence, the envy of many other newly emergent nations.

In fact there is strong evidence that the country's voters are extremely discriminating about whom they give their vote. Nearly half the 26 ministers in the outgoing government were defeated and more than half the seats in parliament changed hands.

Deputy Prime Minister Iambake Okuk, who attracted most media attention during the campaign by extravagant rallies in the highlands where 96,000 bottles of beer and hundreds of pigs were given away on one occasion, was one of those who lost his seat.

Mr. Okuk, a self-made millionaire, said after the result was announced that his campaign had cost a great deal of money and he would now have to pay off a large bank overdraft.

"I think the system here is incredibly democratic, the ultimate in democracy," one foreign diplomat said.

But whatever the Melanesian idiosyncrasies of the system, the open self-interest and scramble for spoils by the successful candidates, most outside observers believe democracy is alive and well in this South Pacific country.

هكذا صنعنا الوطن